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A SYMPOSIUM OF CORRESPONDENTS.

We have such an accumulation of correspondence that we are forced to condense the letters we have received in order that our readers may not be deprived altogether of the excellent suggestions contained in them. Criticizing paragraphs 480 and 481 of Army Regulations, a correspondent suggests that they be amended as follows:

480. Official mourning is a piece of black crape about 24 inches long, fastened at its middle point upon the sword hilt. Personal mourning is worn on the left arm above the elbow. In draping the colors of a regiment, a piece of black crape about 18 inches wide is attached to the ferrule of the head of the staff in a bow-knot, width of knot and length of streamer to be about 18 inches each. While draped the colors will be kept furled. Guidons and other guide flags are not draped.

481. On the death of the colonel of the regiment the colors will be draped by orders from regimental headquarters; otherwise the colors will be draped only in obedience to orders, or permission, from the War Department.

482. Mourning for regimental officers will be worn for 15 days, for general officers and other personages entitled to salute with cannon, for such period as may be ordered by the War Department, usually not exceeding 30 days.

This correspondent says: "The proposed amendments would enable a regiment to go into mourning without the assistance of tailors and seamstresses, avoid injury to the colors, and shorten the vexatiously long mourning periods; they also suggest a last token of respect to the department commander who by regulations and orders is accorded scant honor and confidence during his life. At least three crape brassards are required by each officer and they must be occasionally renewed or repaired during the six months usually prescribed by the War Department, especially when the overcoat is constantly worn. The brassard is an appropriate badge of personal mourning and should be authorized, although the deceased is not a member of the family of the officer or man concerned. Sewing a band of crape on the colors is a mutilation of the flag which should not be permitted."

ADVANTAGES OF FOREIGN MILITARY SYSTEMS.

Attention is called by a correspondent to the advantages of the military systems of Europe. So far from being an absolute curse, the great armies of Europe have many positive advantages. Military service promotes habits of order and punctuality, the value of which is emphasized by the slothfulness and negligence of the corresponding classes in free America. Obedience to lawful authority and discipline are also taught, and thus industrious and law-abiding citizens are multiplied. The social discontent of Europe, it is argued, is due to historic causes and not to enforced military service. Habits of neatness and personal cleanliness and obedience to sanitary laws also result from military service, and love of country is promoted. A further advantage results, as our correspondent thinks, from postponement of matrimony to a more mature age. That this does not reduce population is shown by the example of Germany.

Then, military service secures to the country a body of highly educated officers, whose intellectual development and military training are of service to the community. Our correspondent says:

"The moral advantages of a proper military training are, I think, not sufficiently appreciated by the American public. If, however, we will consider some of the peculiarly American vices of our national character we can better appreciate those advantages. If the American people are guilty of one sin more universally than of others it is that of thinking too highly of the 'almighty dollar.' * * All classes of people, living, if I may so express myself, in a warlike atmosphere, are permeated by the military spirit, and the regulations of civil society are more nearly conformed to martial law. The punishment of many classes of offences, particularly those involving financial delinquencies, is usually more severe and the course of justice more speedy than with us. And yet the essential liberty of the law-abiding portion of the community in France or Germany is perhaps as great as in the United States."

Nor in the matter of expense do we enjoy any advantage. For our military and naval establishments and pensions the estimate for the present year is \$200,500,000. For these items the German Empire expended in the years 1887-88 but \$108,000,000; Great Britain, \$105,000,000; Russia, \$185,000,000, and France, \$148,000,000 (besides \$42,000,000 for extraordinary expenses).

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

An infantry correspondent gives us a glimpse of the future, which may be summed up as follows: Socialists from Milwaukee, a recently acquired suburb of Chicago, attack 2,000 Chinese, at work upon ship canal near Youngstown, O. Two organized and eight skeleton companies of infantry arrive ten minutes later by pneumatic tube from Fort Thomas, Ky., and squadron of air ships arrive from Fort Leavenworth. Rioters wiped out in 1m. 30s. by magazine rifles of infantry and Greek fire from air ships and Chinese resume work.

Five days' leave granted to officers desiring to witness autumn manoeuvres in India.

Weekly payments to Army; transfer of the Inspector-General's and Paymaster-General's Departments to the line of the Army; the turning over of the regimental or post commands to the wives of commanding officers; the utilization of the North pole for an electric light plant and the corralling of the Indians behind barbed wire fences charged with

electricity are among the items of news in this happy future day. Canada, Mexico and the Central American States are represented in Congress and Cuba is garrisoned by U. S. troops. The addition of two infantry regiments to the Army to meet the growth of national territory is prevented by the inability to enlist more men "than are required to keep the artillery at its maximum strength."

HOW INDIANS ARE ROBBED.

A correspondent says: "Some years past I was put in charge of a small tribe of Indians. The beef contractor brought in a bill for one month (beef delivered on the hoof, average net weight 800 lbs.) Not considering his bill reasonable, it was not paid, and he was ordered to deliver at the commissary slaughtered animals, according to the orders of the Department, with the following result: his average never reached 425 lbs. Being ordered away, I asked him if he was willing to reduce his first bill to the proper amount. He refused. All right: your bill, with 800 lbs. average, goes to the Commissary General, with a statement of facts, and you know what then will be your chances. He accepted his check for the amount offered."

A HINT FOR THE COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.

A correspondent protests against the repetition at the Columbian Exhibition of the experience at the exhibition in '76, where there was a wondrous vehicle, purporting to be an escort wagon for paymasters and trains on frontier, of Army model and make. Army officers observed it with suspicion, and it afforded much amusement to such newspaper reporters as were smart enough to discover it to be a fraud. Several prominent journals, including one of foreign publication, in their reports of the Government exhibit, expressed profound contempt for whoever was responsible for placing the vehicle in the collection. Our correspondent says: "I had just arrived in Philadelphia from several years' service on the Texas frontier. I gazed at this vehicle, with fresh and vivid recollections of paymasters and others journeying from post to post, sometimes in a Dougherty, frequently in an old-time yellow hospital ambulance, the escort perhaps in a similar conveyance or more commonly in an ordinary Army wagon. Never in all the years since, during which I have journeyed over mountain and plain, in Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and California, have I ever seen or heard of an escort wagon resembling this marvellous model, either as regards its admirable utility or its deplorable beauty. Let me renew the hope that the Quartermaster's Department will not discredit itself in like manner in '93."

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Concerning the examinations for promotion, an officer writes:

The practical working of the system of examination for promotion is not, I apprehend, going to realize for the Army all the good that was first expected from that measure. The examination is of a standard more suitable, it seems to me, for appointees from the ranks coming into the corps of officers, than for officers with years of experience and, in many cases, with years of theoretical instruction and scientific training behind them. Not that I mean that the examination, under the provision of the order from the War Department, may not be a hard one to pass, but the theoretical part of it is not in the main scientific, and the medical part is, it seems, very lax or superficial, or counts for very little. But most of all, there is no practical professional examination, no drill ground, no field work exercise of any kind. There is no test that amounts to anything as to an officer's ability to command a platoon or form company. For I do not regard the reciting of commands from memory as any such test. The War Department is forced to make the system work so that the failures shall come within certain moderate limits. This it accomplishes, not by making the examinations easy so much as by adapting it to the means of officers for acquiring instruction.

A TACTICAL SUGGESTION.

While waiting for the report of the Tactical Board a correspondent suggests that all publications that are carried into the field be issued in a uniform size and with a uniform binding, distinctive for each class. A suitable case of the "telescope" variety can then be provided in which when the cover is removed and placed upon the back the parts will appear arranged like the books upon a shelf. The present tactics are too large for the pocket and too small for the shelf. The new issue should be in parts so that a soldier may carry on his person, if he chooses, the portion bearing upon any special service in which he may be engaged.

A CRITICISM OF POST SCHOOLS.

A corporal, who is a school teacher by profession, objects to the present system of Army schools. He says: "There can be no zeal, no emulation, no earnest effort maintained among the scholars, so long as the authorities do not take account of their work and of the progress of each individual scholar. There should be held yearly examinations to decide the merit of each scholar at the end of each term and certificates distributed among them; the result of the examinations to be entered also in 'the company school record book' for reference. Again, to have a greater percentage receive instruction, let there be made out two details, one to relieve the other at the end of three months. Six months at one stretch is too long a period indeed to expect the men who start with a good will and earnest desire for improvement to continue thus to the end of the term. At the end of three months their zeal has cooled off, and to such a degree that they get thoroughly 'sick and tired of it.' We want no school, school books, nor teachers. We will teach ourselves and study in our squad room in our leisure hours. We only ask of you for the loan of a 'library book.' Alas, what a pitiable state the post libraries are now in. With the exception of the war records and sundry military reports not a single volume has been added to the post libraries for many years past, and the old stock of books in hand are in such a state of decrepitude and decay, are torn, tattered and dust-bidden to such a degree, that they repel everyone who approaches them."

CONSOLIDATION IN THE ARMY.

In a communication discussing the Hawley bill, which is now settled, an experienced Army officer says: "If we compare our Regulations of to-day with those of 1857, we find that the Articles of War and the paragraphs in the Regulations have been about doubled. Nearly all the changes have been made in the direction of limiting the authority and discretion of line officers and increasing the power of the bureaus. Even general officers have only so much power as may be conceded to them. When Gen. Wright was fighting Indians in this Department, after every surrender he hung from 10 to 30 bucks by way of example. Would any general officer dare do this to-day? So far has centralization gone, that officers are now commissioned in corps and transferred at pleasure. This is the law and must be carried out in good faith. But how much farther will we have to go in this direction? Is the centralized system more economical? In 1857 our average expense per man was about \$900—now it is about \$1,200. Is it more simple? A six mule team could not haul the papers that pass through this post headquarters in a year. Is the cost of administration less? The executive departments of the Army absorb about 13 per cent. of our appropriations, with half the work done by details from the line. An imperfect system may be so well administered as is ours at present, as to appear quite efficient. Yet the question remains, is the system really good? The test is simple. Will a complex system prove efficient with a million of men in arms against a first-class power? We have 1,801 paragraphs of Regulations, with hundreds of changes yearly. We have forms by the hundred. What a confusing mess for volunteer soldiers. Paragraph 79 of the Hawley bill, taken in connection with laws already passed and Regulations now in force, will give the War Department more than it can well perform. It will give it more power than has ever been vested in Aulic Councils or Dutch High Mightiness Commissioners. Are these good models? There must be absolute power vested somewhere. Yes, verily. The question is, however, through what channels should it be directed? Where should discretionary power be lodged, with the men who fight or the men who write?"

CENTURION."

LIEUTENANTS, ATTENTION!

A facetious lieutenant sends us the following:

We have just perfected and manufactured an automatic lieutenant which will perform all the ordinary duties of a subaltern with a precision and accuracy only obtainable from a machine. Out of respect for prejudices we have eased our "auto-lieutenant" in a thin overcoat of regulation pattern, which while resembling the cloth coat, will not be injured by the weather, and the machine may thus be left permanently in position on the company parade.

At a touch from the 1st sergeant the "auto" faces in any direction on a double ball-bearing pivot, and on pressure of key "a" commands "right dress, front, parade rest." On pressure of key "b" it enunciates "company attention, dismiss the company, Company Q, present, sir!" Extra phonographic rolls are supplied for barrack room drills in the manual of arms.

Should men be absent from roll calls that correction can be made at the office as usual. A muffling stop is also provided should it be desirable to suppress any parts of a phonograph roll; as, for instance, "place, rest," which has, by recommendation of eminent authorities, been inserted after every four commands.

Further particulars and prices on application to Bureau of Military Science and Tactics, 43½ (upstairs) Tenth street, Washington, D. C.

A correspondent informs us that there is much discussion among the younger officers of artillery as to why it is that so few of the retirements for disability are among officers of artillery. Only two of the sixty vacancies recently created on the retired list have been filled from this arm, though there are a number of officers who could not march five miles or sleep out of a bed, and who are always left at home when the batteries are sent anywhere. Our correspondent asks why these are not recommended for examination, "as is done in such a business-like way in the other branches of the Service."

UNCLE SAM'S COAST DEFENCES.

The Baltimore Sun says: "A Paris journal last week contained the following more suggestive than complimentary remarks on the undefended state of the United States seacoast: 'In the matter of real vain bluster, empty boasting and bombastic swagger, the Yankee politician undoubtedly eclipses the rest of mankind. One of these gentlemen has just proclaimed that the United States "can whip all the world without any seacoast defences." He objects to the expenditure of money on forts and ships, because even without these the nation "is so mighty that it could crush the whole of Europe without putting forth the bulk of its gigantic strength." No doubt the gentleman has patented some new system of warfare which he believes to be infallible, and by which he is confident that an unarmed and virtually defenceless country can, at a single blow, annihilate countries that are armed to the teeth, whose male inhabitants are well-trained soldiers, and whose chief studies are the science of war. And yet the same country that can do all this has huge cities on its seacoast perfectly undefended and at the mercy of any foreign war ships, and it has thousands of miles of undefended seacoast without a single modern fortification or a single modern gun, and more valuable property exposed to attack on these coasts than exist on those of any other nation. If, when this country is really quite powerless in the matter of foreign warfare, the politician will bark so loud as this, how loud will he bark when the nation really possesses some ships and guns?'

The Times-Union (Fla.) says: "Major John A. West, murdered by his brother in Mississippi last December, and whose slayer has just been arrested at his old home in Madison, Ga., was a classmate of Gen. Stephen A. Moreno, of Pensacola, at West Point in 1861, both resigning in March of that year to enter the Confederate service." (Both entered the Military Academy in 1858 and both left before graduation.—ED. JOURNAL.)

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN W. H. WHEELER, U. S. A., retired, is in Chicago.

LIEUTENANT WALLIS O. CLARK, 12th U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor in St. Paul.

CAPTAIN J. B. RODMAN, 20th U. S. Infantry, is expected East shortly on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILHELM, 8th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in Minneapolis this week.

CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN, Signal Corps, U. S. A., visited friends in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT ODON GROVITS, 11th U. S. Infantry, returned to Sackett's Harbor this week from Chicago.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN A. WILCOX, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has moved his horses and pedates from Fort Keogh to Fort Custer.

CAPTAIN H. P. KINGSBURY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was a visitor in Washington, D. C., and at Fort Myer, Va., this week.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niagara, was expected in New York this week on a short visit.

LIEUTENANT F. O. FERRIS, 1st U. S. Infantry, a recent arrival at Benicia Barracks, has taken charge of recruiting matters there.

GENERAL E. A. CARE, U. S. A., who has recently been visiting in Washington, has had his leave extended two months.

CAPTAIN E. F. GARDNER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., lately in from the front, left Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ELLIS, 2d U. S. Infantry, lately at Norfolk, Va., was expected in Washington, D. C., this week to be examined for retirement.

The remains of Gen. J. C. Fremont, U. S. A., were interred on Tuesday in the plot of the Order of Lafayette in the cemetery at Rockland, N. Y.

CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON, 1st U. S. Art., who has been visiting at Flatbush, Long Island, and vicinity, will extend his leave from Fort Riley until the early summer.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CONNOLLY, 1st U. S. Infantry, who has been recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark., was expected to arrive in San Francisco the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT J. C. RENNARD, 1st U. S. Artillery, under recent orders, will remain at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., instead of joining Darling's battery at Fort Columbus.

THE retirement, March 19, of Lieut.-Col. Edmund Butler, of the Infantry arm, promotes Maj. Geo. K. Brady, 18th Inf., to lieutenant-colonel; Captain G. K. Sanderson, 11th Inf., to major, and 1st Lieut. H. O. Steindam to captain.

LIEUTENANT JOHN R. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been spending the winter in New York City, with quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel, will leave the service by resignation April 1.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., responded for "The Army" at the annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Delmonico's, New York City, on Tuesday evening.

THE death in New York this week of Mrs. Rankin, wife of Col. W. G. Rankin, U. S. A., will cause sorrow to a host of friends of the deceased lady. She was well known in Army circles.

COLONEL WADE has selected 1st Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th U. S. Cav., a capable and energetic young officer, as regimental adjutant in succession to Captain Charles H. Watts, recently promoted.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. GRACE, who served as an acting master, U. S. N., from November, 1861, until January, 1866, and did excellent service during the war, died March 17 at his residence in Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT H. B. MOON, JR., 20th U. S. Infantry, just appointed regimental adjutant, is an able officer of eleven years' service. The appointment changes him from Camp Poplar River to Fort Atkinson.

COLONEL A. J. DALLAS, U. S. A., retired, delivered a stirring address before U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Orlando, Fla., on the occasion of the recent memorial services in memory of Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter.

Mrs. C. F. DEINH, editor and proprietor of *Our Second Century*, has issued a very beautiful souvenir of Gen. Sherman. It is a flower-framed reproduction of a portrait of the General which he presented to Mrs. Deinh in 1876.

SURGEONS J. P. WRIGHT and John Brooke, U. S. Army, were expected at Fort Riley this week to examine that gallant young officer, Lieut. Hawthorne, 2d U. S. Artillery, as to his physical condition previous to his examination for promotion.

LIEUTENANT F. VON SCHRADER, 12th U. S. Infantry, will complete his term as regimental quartermaster in a few days and will be succeeded by Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, an efficient officer of long service and with a war record. This will move Lieut. Wood from Fort Yates to Fort Leavenworth.

AMONG the private bills passed by Congress during the past session were those for the relief of Majors D. N. Bash and J. W. Wham, Pay Dept.; of Duncan D. Cameron, late 1st Lieutenant 9th Cav.; of J. H. McBlair; of sureties for Paymr. J. D. Doyle; of Rodman M. Price; of Tenedor Ten Eyck, and of Wm. C. Spencer, late captain of cavalry.

From the diaries of Capt. Stockton, U. S. N., and from conversations with him, Robert Gordon Butler will tell in the April *Scribner* the story of the remarkable Arctic cruise of the United States steamer *Thetis* in 1889, when she was sent to relieve any vessels of the North Pacific whaling fleet in distress, to rescue shipwrecked sailors, and to erect a house of refuge at Point Barrow, the northern-most point of Alaska.

GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON was reported this week to be seriously ill.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Monday on a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, U. S. A., left Buffalo this week to spend a few months on leave.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Bks. from a trip to Fort Canby.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, A. D. C., has gone to Nicaragua and expects to return early in May.

GENERAL M. P. SMALL, U. S. A., is preparing for a trip to Europe and may leave about the middle of April.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR and Quartermaster General Batchelder were expected in San Antonio this week.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

CAPTAIN W. C. SHANNON, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, has been summoned from Fort Apache to Washington to report to Adj't.-Gen. Kelton for orders.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., from a trip to Washington and New York.

MRS. MORROW, widow of Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. Army, has taken up her residence with her son, Mr. Henry M. Morrow, at Omaha, Neb.

COLONEL A. P. MORROW, 3d U. S. Cavalry, will try a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., before joining his new regiment in Texas.

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in St. Louis this week for duty as medical director of the Department of the Missouri.

QUARTERMASTER J. E. MACKLIN, 11th U. S. Inf., an officer with an excellent war record, will attain a captaincy this week by the promotion of Capt. G. K. Sanderson to major.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, for some time past at Bogota, and a Special Commissioner to the U. S. of Colombia in the interest of the World's Fair, reports that he has secured for exhibition a most remarkable collection of antiquities.

THE proceedings of the Retiring Board in the case of Col. David R. Clandenin, 2d Cavalry, were received at the War Department this week. Having been found incapacitated, his retirement may be looked for as soon as Secretary Proctor returns to Washington.

The senior captain of Infantry is now Captain W. M. Wherry, of the gallant 6th, the present commandant of Newport Barracks, Ky. He will not now have to wait long for his majority which will come to him after a quarter of a century's experience in the grade of captain.

ADJUTANT J. S. MALLORY, 2d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Omaha, in succession to Lieut. John Kinzie, whose term as regimental adjutant has recently expired. Lieut. Mallory is an experienced officer of nearly 12 years' service.

THE recent visit of the Secretary of War and of Quartermaster-General Batchelder to Fort McPherson, Ga., will, it is expected, result in liberal appropriations to complete the post which is a fine one, but still needs much in the way of suitable offices and other conveniences for military instruction.

MISS ISOPHENE GOODIN, niece of the late Mrs. Warrens, wife of Capt. Warrens, 14th Inf., is to be married at an early date to Mr. John Mason Ballachae, of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Samuel Goodin, of St. Louis, Miss. Goodin's uncle, will be present at the ceremony. On account of the recent death of Mrs. Warrens, the wedding will be private.

A CABLEGRAM was received by the Department of State on Monday from Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven, U. S. Army, Special Commissioner to the Central American States, in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, stating that the Government of Guatemala accepts the invitation to participate in the exposition and has given assurances of hearty co-operation.

LIEUT. E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th Cav., one of the heroes of the Wounded Knee affair, was a welcome visitor at the War Department this week. His wounded arm is still giving him some trouble, and is the immediate cause of his visit to Washington at this time. He has been at his home in South Carolina for several weeks, but finding that his arm was not improving he concluded to come to Washington for medical treatment.

THE Hon. Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, sailed from New York on Saturday last for Greytown for the purpose of making a personal examination of the route of the great canal enterprise. Accompanying him were G. Hilton Scribner, Charles Watrous, C. L. Merriam, C. L. McArthur, Wm. J. Marvin, Major C. E. Dutton, Lieut. Guy Howard, U. S. A.; Civil Engrs. H. F. Donaldson, H. F. Gooch and D. McNe. Stauffer, Major Joseph Kirkland, of Chicago; Kemper Boock, John R. Spears, Elbert Rappelye and W. E. Simmons. A distinguished party, among whom was Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., went down the bay to wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return.

A WATERBURY (Conn.) despatch to the New York *World*, referring to the success of the recruiting rendezvous in that city, says: "It is under the direction of 1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th U. S. Inf., who, with his wife, makes his headquarters in New Haven, but comes here to his office every Tuesday. Lieut. Bowen possesses qualities which have already made him popular in social circles here, and it is easily understood how he is one of the most respected and most popular men in the Service. Although exceedingly abstemious and particular in all his habits, he is no prig, while his fund of stories of his 15 years of continuous active service on the frontier make him welcome in every circle."

MISS MARIE SCHENCK, of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., is in Philadelphia visiting friends.

MRS. MERCER, wife of Lieut. Mercer, 8th U. S. Inf., is visiting friends at New London, Conn.

MRS. WILSON, wife of Gen. Thomas Wilson, Depot Commissary, Chicago, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Switzler, at Omaha.

LIEUTENANT DAVID PRICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, who is visiting at Atlantic City, N. J., will return to Fort Hamilton next week.

LIEUTENANT JAMES LOCKETT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and his recruiting rendezvous at Detroit, Mich., form the subject of an interesting article in the *Free Press*.

THE General Court-martial convened at San Antonio in February last for the trial of Capt. Wessells, 3d U. S. Cav., has been dissolved by Special Orders of March 13.

GENERAL MILES, U. S. A., accompanied by his family, left Chicago on his trip to Mexico on Thursday, March 19, expecting to be absent from Chicago about a month.

LIEUTENANT C. W. ROWELL, 3d U. S. Infantry, on college detail at Grove City, Pa., visited old friends and comrades at Omaha this week, who were well pleased to see him.

MAJOR C. C. CARR, 8th U. S. Cavalry, much to the satisfaction of Fort Leavenworth and to the disappointment of Fort Yates, will continue on duty at the former station.

COLONEL CHAS. PAGE, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., was due at Governor's Island on Friday of this week for duty as medical director on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Howard.

LIEUTENANT J. H. WHOLLEY, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sherman, is, says the *Coeur D'Alene Times*, to be married to Miss Stella Hagan, daughter of Judge Hagan of Coeur D'Alene City.

A NEWFOUNDLAND jury holds Capt. Sir Baldwin Wallace responsible in damages for closing the lobster factory of a British subject on the ground that he was encroaching upon the treaty rights of the French.

THE following promotions will ensue from the retirement of Col. Clandenin, 2d Cavalry, which will soon be announced: Lieut.-Col. Hunt, 10th, to colonel 2d; Major Perry, 6th, to lieutenant colonel 10th; Capt. Foché, 8th, to major 6th; 1st Lieut. Ellis, 8th, to captain.

By an inadvertence last week, we gave the date of retirement of Gen. H. G. Gibson, colonel, 3d U. S. Artillery, as April 20, 1891, instead of May 22, 1891. The former date is that on which Gen. Gibson retires, and the mention of Gen. Gibson's name in connection with the appointment to brigadier-general, which falls on April 20, caused the confusion.

THE San Antonio *Express* reports that Col. J. C. Baily, U. S. A., medical director, Dept. of Texas, had an apoplectic stroke March 10, and says: "He was conveyed to his residence, and fortunately in about an hour returned to consciousness, and it was expected he would revive in a few days. The doctor will probably go to Hot Springs to recuperate. He is one of the most popular and whole-souled officers in the Army, and the news of his illness will cause pain to many friends."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. VOLKMAR, Adjutant-General Dept. of Missouri, and chief of Gen. Merritt's staff, has been sick since the Sherman funeral. He was particularly alert and industrious in preparations for the parade, working long hours to make it a proper pageant, and was forward in the procession to see that it was a success. Overwork and exposure during the inclement weather have laid him up, and while not now dangerously ill, he is unfit for service and is confined in bed at home.—*Globe-Democrat*.

GENERAL MARTIN T. MCMAHON has received the medal issued by Congress to soldiers for bravery displayed on the field of battle in the War of the Rebellion. It was in the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862, that a Federal pontoon train was caught between the lines of the two armies, and the mules stampeded, owing to the heavy artillery fire. Our Army was on the retreat to Malvern Hill, and it was a question whether the train should be abandoned to the enemy. McMahon, then a captain on the staff, took an escort, dashed over under fire of the enemy's artillery, and burned the train.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department during the present week: 1st Lt. E. S. J. Greble, Art.; 2d Lieut. F. P. Peek, Art.; 2d Lieut. A. F. Curtis, Art.; Major C. W. Raymond, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf.; Major Clifton Comly, Ord.; 2d Lieut. L. G. Berry, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art.; Col. Eugene A. Carr, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Walshe, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Clagett, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; Brig.-Gen. M. D. Hardin, ret.; Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf.; Capt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav.; Capt. Chas. E. Kilbourne, Signal; 2d Lieut. John H. M. Taylor, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. P. Burroughs, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.; Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav.

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Lieut. Col. Edmond Butler, born March 19; to Major J. H. Bartholomew, surg., born March 18; to Major P. P. G. Hall, P. D., born March 16; to Col. Eugene A. Carr, 6th Cav., born March 20; to Major C. W. Foster, Q. M., born March 21; to Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav., born March 15; to Capt. C. F. Roe, U. S. A., born March 17; to Capt. J. Keefe, 4th Inf., born March 19; to Major E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., born March 18; to Capt. J. H. Baldwin, 18th Inf., born March 18; to Major Thomas Ward, A. A. G., born March 18; to Major Isaac Arnold, O. D., born March 20; to Chaplain Geo. Robinson, born March 19; to Capt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf., born March 20; to 1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav., born March 15; to Major J. D. Hall, surg., born March 17; to Major E. B. Atwood, Q. M., born March 18; to Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lawton, I. G., born March 17; to Lt. E. R. Hille, 6th Art., born March 18; to Capt. G. E. Overton, U. S. A., born March 18; to Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., born March 18.

LIEUTENANT J. L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, was a visitor in Salisbury, N. C., this week.

LIEUTENANT H. G. LEARNARD, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Mackinac, Mich., on Wednesday on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Crook, Neb., is visiting relatives in New York City.

CAPTAIN A. McC. GUARD, 19th U. S. Infantry, is expected at Fort Mackinac, Mich., to take command of Capt. J. H. Smith's company, the latter being on recruiting service.

A new and cheaper edition of General Francis A. Walker's "History of the Second Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac," is announced for immediate publication by the Scribners.

THE California Commandery, in an obituary notice of the late Col. George Lea Febiger, U. S. A., says: "He was a careful and efficient officer and during his 25 years of service he handled millions of dollars without loss to the Government. He was a frequent attendant at our meetings during his four years of duty in San Francisco, and those who knew him will not soon forget his fine physique and courtly, genial manners."

THE Second Comptroller has removed the suspension made against Lieut. J. A. Johnston by the Pay Department, \$700 in amount. It is held that his assignment, while an assistant instructor of tactics at the Military Academy, to the command of the band and field music did not change his pay status or bar him from the additional pay that he would have received had he commanded a company.

The appointment of Gen. Cutcheon as the civilian member of the Board on Ordnance and Fortifications will probably be one of the first recommendations made to the President by the Secretary of War upon his return to Washington. Although the appropriations provided in the new fortification act will not be made available until July 1, there seems to be nothing to prevent the appointment of the civilian member before that date. Indeed, the appropriations might be properly construed to be immediately available, inasmuch as the words "for the fiscal year ending 1892" are omitted from the title of the bill.

REAR ADMIRAL HARMONY, president of the Lighthouse Board, has returned to Washington after several weeks' absence inspecting lighthouses on the Southern coast.

LIEUTENANT J. V. B. BLECKER, U. S. N., contributed to the *Evening Telegram* of March 14 an interesting illustrated article descriptive of a trip to the tropics on a man-of-war.

COLONEL HEYWOOD, commandant of the Marine Corps, who has been confined to his home for several weeks by illness, has entirely recovered, and is at his post of duty again, working as hard as ever.

COUNT LEWENHAUPT, of Sweden, who has been at Washington, D. C., for some time past, studying our methods of marine construction, is to marry Miss Ellen Bayard, daughter of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, on April 2.

LIEUTENANT E. B. BARRY, U. S. N., left Washington on Monday last en route to join his ship, the *Lancaster*. He spent a day in New York, reporting at the Portsmouth Navy-yard March 19. Mrs. Barry remains in Washington for the present.

IT is a noteworthy fact that Ensign Harry A. Field, U. S. N., who was attached to the *Galena* during her recent wreck on Gay Head, was on the *Nipsic* during the notable gale of March 16, 1889, at Samoa. Ensign Field must be getting used to be wrecked.

PAYMASTER G. A. SAWYER, of 1101 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., has in contemplation a trip to Florida with Mrs. Sawyer and his son Ray. Mrs. Sawyer's health is far from good, and it is believed that a short visit to the land of oranges and palms will be of great benefit.

THE family of Ensign Eberle, U. S. N., under orders to the *Lancaster*, will remain for the present in Washington, where Mrs. Eberle and "Jack" are now, but it is planned that they will join the China Station as soon as the ship arrives out. Mrs. Eberle resides with her sister, Mrs. J. J. Knapp, at 1726 P street.

LIEUTENANT WM. B. CAPERTON and bride (nee Miss Padelford) have returned to Washington from an extensive wedding tour in the South. They will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Ordway until Lieut. Caperton assumes duty on the *Miantonomoh*, when they will make their headquarters in New York City.

THE many friends of Chief Engr. Jas. Butterworth, U. S. N., will learn with much regret that his health has become so precarious that his longer continuance on duty at present is extremely doubtful. His assignment is as inspecting engineer of Government work being carried on at the Harrison-Loring Works, Boston.

LIEUTENANT R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., was honored at Charleston, W. Va., March 14, by the presentation to him on behalf of the State of a sword in recognition of his heroic conduct at Samoa during the great hurricane in March, 1889. The presentation was made by Gov. Fleming, and Lieut. Brown replied with feeling and said that when he accepted the sword from the State he did so with the promise that it should be always at her service.

LIEUTENANT WYCKOFF, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., is feeling quite jubilant over the passage by Congress of the bill to build a drydock on Puget Sound. For several years past Lieut. Wyckoff has labored, both in and out of Congress, to bring about this result, and now that it is an accomplished fact derives additional self-gratulation from the location having been decided on which his investigations and surveys had shown to be possessed of the maximum advantages. He left Washington, March 18, en route for Seattle, Wash., where he will establish headquarters for the work of locating the new drydock.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. W. KENNEDY, 3d U. S. Infantry, has been appointed regimental adjutant in succession to Lieut. F. P. Fremont, for some time past on leave and recently ordered to temporary duty at Los Angeles, Cal. Lieut. Kennedy is a capable young officer of eight years' active service.

THE question was asked the other day as to proper address, unofficial, of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley. The title of "Professor" no longer belongs to him, and the title of "Mr. Assistant Secretary" is far too cumbersome for daily use, so it seems that the short, American title of "Mister" is about the proper thing, and as it is preferred by him it is an additional reason for its use.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CLARKE, U. S. N., of the *Iroquois*, has made preparations for a long stay at Honolulu, where his ship is at present. Mrs. Clarke and "Wee-wee" are domiciled at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, and as the health of the former has shown much improvement since her return to Hawaii, it is likely that the year assigned for the *Iroquois* to lie at Honolulu will be spent there by Mrs. Clarke and her daughter.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER THOMAS W. KINKAID, U. S. Navy, at present attached to the *Pinta* in Alaska, has recently secured a patent on an improvement in rotary engines, and it is believed by the inventor to mark an era in this type of machine. This invention relates to rotary engines operated by a flow of fluid under pressure, and is of the well-known type first devised by the eminent mechanician of Egypt, Hero, and later brought forward by Mr. Barker.

THE orders of Lieut. W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., to the *Lancaster* were something of a surprise, for it had been assumed that his next assignment was to be as navigating officer on the U. S. S. *Marion*, now nearly ready for sea at Mare Island, where he has been stationed since 1887. Should he remain on the *Lancaster* until her return to Mare Island he will have circumnavigated the globe. It has not yet been decided whether Mrs. Sewell will join her husband in China or not.

MANY happy returns of the day to Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, born March 20; to Capt. J. A. Howell, born March 16; to Comdr. C. O'Neill, born March 15; to Comdr. H. L. Johnson, born March 19; to Lieut.-Comdr. R. E. Irpey, born March 17; to Lieut. W. Swift, born March 17; to Lieut. C. G. Calkins, born March 16; to Lieut. A. N. Wood, born March 19; to Lieut. G. R. Clark, born March 20; to Ensign H. Eldredge, born March 17; to Ensign J. K. Seymour, born March 18; to Paymr. J. Q. Barton, born March 20; to Chief Engr. E. Laws, born March 20; to Chief Engr. A. Kirby, born March 16; to Chief Engr. D. Jones, born March 15; to Chief Engr. G. Andrade, born March 16; to P. A. Engr. G. W. McElroy, born March 19; to Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert, born March 16; to Chaplain J. K. Lewis, born March 18.

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. RODNEY, mother of Paymr. R. B. Rodney, U. S. Navy, died recently in Cincinnati. She was a niece of Wm. Burton, who was Governor of Delaware in the fifties.

WE publish elsewhere a notice of Col. Thomas S. Casey, a distinguished citizen of Springfield, Ill., the father-in-law of Lieut. D. J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf., Fort Yates, N. D.

CAPTAIN VAN RENNSLAER MORGAN, who died in Washington, D. C., March 10, served as an officer of the Navy from 1836 to 1861, rising to the grade of lieutenant. He left the Service June 28, 1861.

THE remains of the late Capt. C. E. Hargous, U. S. Army, were taken on Saturday last from Brooklyn to Trenton, N. J., for interment. Capt. Wetherill's Co. A, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, was the funeral escort and there was a numerous attendance of the G. A. R. and others.

PRINCE NAPOLEON JOSEPH CHARLES PAUL BONA PARTE, commonly known as Prince Napoleon, died at Rome, Italy, March 17. It may be remembered that in July, 1861, he visited this country, was introduced to President Lincoln, then visited Gen. Beauregard's headquarters at Manassas with a safe-conduct, and pushed on as far as Richmond, escorted by the French Minister.

MRS. HANNAH C. PAUL, wife of the well known lawyer, James W. Paul, died at the family residence at Villa Nova, near Philadelphia, March 12. Her sons are Lieut. Alan G. Paul, of the Navy; James W. Paul, the son-in-law of A. J. Drexel and a member of the banking firm, and Lawrence Paul, who is unmarried. Her daughter married William Waldorf Astor. One of her sisters married the late Admiral Dahlgren.

COLONEL ANDREW J. COFFEE, who died at San Francisco March 11, entered the Military Academy in 1837, but left before graduation. In 1847 he was appointed an additional paymaster, U. S. Army; was promoted major and paymaster Feb. 23, 1847, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Buena Vista. He resigned in 1859 and returned to the Pacific Coast. He was highly esteemed in California. He leaves a widow and his surviving children are Mrs. K. C. McDougal, widow of the late Comdr. McDougal, U. S. N.; John and Frank L. Coffee, Mrs. L. C. Heiner, wife of Lieut. Heiner, U. S. N., and A. J. Coffee, of Portland, Ore.

At a recent meeting of Ellsworth Post 2, G. A. R., Dept. of Washington and Alaska, a committee of which Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th U. S. Infantry, was chairman, presented resolutions touching the death of the late Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., and said: "Gen. Morrow was a long time a member of our Post, and at the time of his transfer to another field of duty, our Department Commander. He was a man and comrade we delighted to honor, and we felt that in the performance of his duty as a Grand Army comrade he also honored us. He was a brave, skilful and energetic soldier; he was a distinguished author and orator; he was a patriot and philanthropist—but he was more to us; he was a friend, kind, generous and sympathetic. May God grant him his reward."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PINE RIDGE.

WEATHER still continues cold; last night 20 deg. below zero, and high winds. As the Indian says, heap, heap snow, heap cold, heap freeze, Indian tepee. The two troops at Robinson, which were to have relieved two here, cannot come out. When the time comes we will get in if we make 10 miles a day. We will have no lack of water, and we will dub Troops D and I, the "coffee coolers." Our life here for near two months has been a blank in our existence, and so much loss of life never to be made up. Every one has been cheerful and patient, and our one wish that the Indians might give us something to do has not been gratified. The Bible says: "Those serve who wait." So we may have a credit. Our first death occurred last night. A poor heifer got among the mules and they practised the "healing art" on the poor creature, but it failed to heal, and death followed from a broken back bone.

Paymr. Baker had to dig his road out coming up, and on the return trip of ambulance it succeeded in upsetting and getting smashed up. Lieut. Guy Henry Preston, 9th Cav., has received a copy of a letter, sent by Gen. Forsyth to the Adjutant General, complimenting him for his "courage and endurance," carrying a message to agency from the battlefield of Wounded Knee, liable to be cut off by the hostiles, making the 15 miles in one hour, his horse dropping dead, and his soldier companions being completely exhausted. Lieut. Preston had an uncle who was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864, while serving in the command of the at present senior major of 9th Cavalry. The day of his uncle's death Preston was born, and was given by his father the name of his uncle's commander. Officers do not relish the command of scouts. No glory, nothing but feeding to be done. Lieut. Bettens, who has been our A. A. Q. M., has been obliged to go to Fort Robinson, owing to ill health, being threatened with pneumonia. He is a gallant officer. The death of Col. Van Vliet was a shock to some here, by whom as an associate he was held in most pleasant remembrance as an officer, gentleman and genial companion. Many of us have the grippe, but we hope when the time comes for active service and honorable mention in orders, it may not be found that we have lost our GRIP.

A Chicago despatch says: "Dr. C. A. Eastman, an educated Ogallala Sioux Indian, a recent arrival from Pine Ridge Agency, says: 'I have been in the camps of the Indians at Pine Ridge and I assure you that from present indications the probability of another Indian war is very promising. The young braves are holding secret conferences. Since Kickin Bear, Short Bull and the others were taken to Fort Sheridan not one official word as to their treatment had been sent to their families. It is generally believed among the Indians that the band is to be put to death.'"

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association held at the Navy Department, Saturday, March 14, at 2:30 P. M., the votes of the members on the recent proposed amendment of Article X, Section 1, of the By-laws, were counted. It was found that there were 511 votes for the proposed amendment and 41 against it, whereupon it was declared adopted. The amendment hereafter will be called quarterly.

Paymr. Stephen Rand, Jr., was elected by the Board of Directors to take the place of secretary and treasurer, Paymr. Frailey having been detailed for duty on the *Lancaster*. Several new members were admitted to membership in the association at the last meeting of the board. The society is in a flourishing healthy condition, and nothing seems likely to mar its prosperity in the immediate future. The only cause of regret to the board is that the younger men do not seem to realize more truly its advantages, more especially as the death rate has been recently greater among the juniors than the seniors.

HOW HE SAVED HIMSELF.

ONE of the Powers—"You are accused of poker playing." Hastings—"Yes; you see, my friend and I sat down for a quiet little game—" O. P. (growing interested)—"Yes." Hastings—"And he opened a pot for \$1—" O. P. (growing more interested)—"Yes." Hastings—"Well, I went in and drew five cards." O. P. (more and more interested)—"Yes." Hastings—"I caught a pair of deuces; he bet \$1, and I called." O. P.—"On a pair of deuces?" Hastings—"Yes." O. P.—"The accusation is withdrawn that wasn't poker."—Harvard Lampoon.

(From the St. James Gazette.)

SOME years ago, in one of the cavalry barracks, a man complained that several articles of his kit had been stolen. The corporal of the room, finding that the thief could not be discovered, got a large tin mess dish and turned it upside down on the floor with the barrack room cat underneath it. Then he ordered the gas to be turned down, and requested each man to touch the dish in turn, saying that the cat would mew when the thief touched it. As a matter of fact the cat did not mew, but the corporal suddenly cried, "I have him!" and ordered the gas to be turned up. Then he ordered each man to show hands, and all were black except those of one man; for the corporal had, unknown to the men, blackened the back of the dish before putting it on the ground. Needless to say that the one man who had not cared to tempt the ordeal by touch was the thief, and search among his kit revealed the missing articles. The man begged very hard to be dealt with by a room court-martial, and was let off with two dozen lashes, administered with a baggage strap. The corporal is still in the service, and now holds her Majesty's commission.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Munn and Co., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of March 17, 1891:

C. H. Griffith, New Haven, Conn., cartridge reloading implement.
Joel Couch, Clayton, N. Y., centre board for vessels.
Samuel Seabury, Bergen Point, N. J., breech-loading gun.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., March 6, 1891.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 596, 640, and 715 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

596. Notices inviting proposals will be issued by the officer who is to make the contract or purchase; in special cases, however, if competent authority direct it, by any other officer. All such notices will be promptly forwarded by the officer issuing them direct to the proper bureau of the War Department, together with all information required for a complete understanding of the necessity for the proposed contract or purchase. The forwarding of these notices at time of issuing may be dispensed with at the discretion of the chief of bureau to which the proposed purchase pertains.

60. As soon as the proposals have been opened and decided upon, they will be entered on an abstract, one copy of which, with a duplicate of each proposal, will be forwarded to the proper bureau without delay in all cases where formal written contracts are to be entered into. In other cases they will be filed in the office where received. If the number of proposals is large, those relating to specific articles, or classes of articles, may be entered on separate abstracts. If proposals are received under notice by circular letter, a list of the parties to whom such notice was furnished will be filed with the abstract. Should they be received under advertisement of less than ten days' notice, the officer receiving and transmitting them will report why a longer notice was not given.

715. Vouchers for disbursement of money will specify the quantity and price of each article bought, the name and place of business of the person from whom it is procured, and the date and manner of purchase. When the vouchers are for services rendered, they will state the nature and period of service, with rate of pay per day or month. In all cases where purchases of regular or miscellaneous supplies for the Army are made by the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Departments, after public notice of ten days or more, without executing formal written contracts, the vouchers therefor (Form 104, Voucher to Abstract A, Quartermaster's Department) will be accompanied by the following evidence, namely:

1. A copy of the public notice for bids.

2. A certificate as to the time and manner of the public notice for bids.

3. The accepted bid.

4. A copy of the letter accepting the bid.

5. A certificate that the award was made to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable article.

When the public notice for bids for furnishing supplies is for ten days or more, but less than thirty, a certificate will be furnished setting forth that the needs of the Service required such curtailment of the time limit of thirty days. The certificates above required, whether given singly or in a consolidated form, will be written, stamped, or printed upon the voucher to which they pertain, and the papers furnishing any portion of the evidence above required will be filed with the voucher to which they pertain, except when such paper relates to two or more vouchers, in which case it will be filed with the first of said vouchers and referred thereto made on the others.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War Form No. 32, Quartermaster's Department (vouchers to Abstract D, showing articles purchased and not paid for), required to be sent with quarterly return of quartermaster's stores rendered by officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, will be discontinued. The abstract (D) of articles purchased will be rendered as heretofore, but will not be accompanied by vouchers.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., March 9, 1891.

Publishes the act approved Feb. 24, 1891, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes.

[Already published in full in the JOURNAL.]

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 10, 1891.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 86 (as amended by General Orders, No. 38, March 28, 1890, from this office), 105, 155 (as amended by General Orders, No. 38, March 28, 1890, from this office), 254 (as amended by General Orders, No. 67, June 26, 1890, from this office), and 1015-1018 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

86. The remains of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field or at military posts, or when travelling under orders, will be decently inclosed in coffins and, unless claimed by relatives or friends, will be transported by the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest military post or national cemetery for burial. The expense of transporting the remains is payable from the appropriation for Army transportation. The amount to be paid from the appropriation for incidental expenses for the expense of burial is limited to seventy-five dollars. If buried at the place of death, a report of the fact will be made to the Adjutant-General.

105. Sergeants of the post non-commissioned staff, though liable to discharge for inefficiency, will not be reduced, nor will they be tried by garrison or summary courts martial, unless by special permission of the authority competent to order their trial by general court martial.

155. The remains of soldiers killed in action, or who die at temporary camps, on detached service, or on the retired list, will be decently inclosed in coffins and transported by the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest military post or national cemetery for burial, unless the commanding officer deem burial at the place of death to be proper when a report of the fact will be made to the Adjutant-General. The expense of transporting the remains is payable from the appropriation for Army transportation. The amount to be paid from the appropriation for incidental expenses for the expense of burial is limited to fifteen dollars for non-commissioned officers and ten dollars for private soldiers.

254. Non-commissioned officers may be reduced to the ranks by order of the commander of the regiment on their own application, approved by the company commanders, or by sentence of a court-martial; provided, that sergeants shall not, if they object thereto, be tried by regimental, garrison, or summary courts-martial, except by special permission of the authority competent to order their trial by general court-martial. If reduced to the ranks by sentence of courts-martial at posts other than the headquarters of their regiment, the company commander will forward a transcript of the order to the regimental commander. The desertion of a non-commissioned officer vacates his appointment from the date of his desertion.

1015. When charges against an enlisted man are forwarded to the authority competent to appoint a general court-martial for his trial, they will be accompanied by a statement setting forth the dates of his present and former enlistments, the character upon each of the discharges given him, and the date of his confinement for the offences covered by the charges. This statement will be returned to the convening authority with the record of the trial.

1016. Whenever the same court-martial tries more than one prisoner on separate and distinct charges, the court will

be sworn at the commencement of each trial, and separate proceedings in each case prepared. Prisoners will not be joined in the same charge, nor tried on joint charges, unless for concert of action in the same offence.

1017. Summary courts are subject to the restrictions named in the 83d Article of War. Soldiers against whom charges may be preferred for trial by summary courts shall not be confined in the guardhouse, but shall be placed in arrest in quarters, before and during trial and while awaiting sentence, unless in particular cases restraint may be deemed necessary.

1018. After arriving at the findings, a court-martial may be opened to receive evidence of previous convictions. These convictions must be proved by the records of previous trials, or by duly authenticated orders promulgating the same, showing the actual offences of which the soldier was convicted, except in the cases of conviction by summary court, when a duly authenticated copy of the record of said court shall be deemed sufficient proof. Charges forwarded to the authority ordering a general court-martial, or submitted to a summary, garrison, or regimental court, must be accompanied by the proper evidence of such previous convictions as may have to be considered in determining upon a sentence.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., March 12, 1891.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War paragraphs 1631 (as amended by General Orders, No. 38, March 28, 1890, from this office) and 1860 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

1631. The charges for admission to post hospitals will be as follows, viz.: for subsistence for General Service clerks, 50 cents per day; for enlisted men of the Signal Corps, 30 cents per day; for retired sergeants and corporals of ordinance, 32½ cents per day; for other retired enlisted men, 22½ cents per day; for General Service messengers, 25 cents per day. The money thus received will be added to and accounted for with the hospital fund. For nursing, medicines, and subsistence for veterinary surgeons, 50 cents per day; for quartermasters and other civilian employees, who will transfer their rations to the hospital, 40 cents per day; for seamen and river boatmen, admitted only on permit issued by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or a customs officer, and for civilians admitted as provided in paragraph 1630, \$1 per day. Three-fourths of the money thus received will be added to the hospital fund and the remainder distributed among the members of the Hospital Corps.

1860. There shall be furnished for the field music of the Army: for cavalry troops, the "F" trumpet with a detachable "C" crook; for infantry troops, the drum and fife or the "F" trumpet without crook; for all artillery troops, the bugle, brass, three turns, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General. Trumpets and bugles to have cords and tassels conforming, in color, to the arm of the Service. The drums to be provided with sashes and sticks.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR 2, H. Q. A., March 10, 1891.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. WAR SERVICE.—In connection with an act of Congress to authorize a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who have served for a period of thirty years or upwards, approved February 14, 1885, and under an act of Congress to amend the foregoing, approved September 30, 1890, it is held—

1. That the War of the Rebellion began April 15, 1861.

2. That "war service" includes service rendered as a commissioned officer.

3. That the war ended August 20, 1866; but to entitle the applicant to double time for service after April 2, 1866, it must appear affirmatively that such service was rendered in the State of Texas.—[Decision Sec. War, Jan. 6, 91-14754 A. G. O., 1890.]

II. WARRANTS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—A warrant issued to a non-commissioned officer entitles him for life, and is as much his property as a commission issued to an officer of the Army is the property of the officer. The Regulations declare how and to whom warrants are issued, but are silent as to their return to the office from which issued. What the law and regulations refrain from requiring in this matter no officer can legally require.—[Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Feb. 10, 91-1632 A. G. O., 1890.]

III. BAKERY EXPENSES.—The phrase "malt, hops, potatoes," in paragraph 305 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 38, of 1890, from this office, may be construed to include any other articles considered necessary ingredients in making bread.—[Decision Sec. War, Feb. 14, 91-14528 A. G. O., 1890.]

IV. SUMMARY COURT.—The names of the officers at a post who act as summary court must be reported on the post return, with dates.—[General decision, Feb. 28, 91-3142 A. G. O., 1891.]

It is held that summary courts should be open at a stated hour every morning, except Sunday, for the trial of such cases, if any, as may properly be brought before them. Trials should be had on Sunday only when the exigencies of the Service make it necessary. The jurisdiction of the court is not affected by the time when cases are brought before it. It is the province of the commanding officer, and not of the court, to determine when and what cases shall be brought before it for trial. A day of more than twenty-four hours does not make the action of the court void or voidable. The law does not "declare that trials shall take place within 24 hours after the commission of the offence," but it provides for trial within twenty-four hours from time of arrest. Whether arrest shall immediately follow the commission of the offence is wholly within the discretion of the officer in command.—[Decision Sec. War, Mar. 2, 91-1910 A. G. O., 1891.]

V. OFFICIAL SIGNATURES AND NUMBER ON UNIFORM.—The official signature of officers should continue as prior to the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890; the number of the regiment to be that to which the officer has been assigned by the War Department, irrespective of the organization with which he may be serving.—[Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Mar. 5, 91-268 A. G. O., 1891, and 2324 A. G. O., 1891.]

By command of Major Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Feb. 28, 1891.

Announces the mean absolute deviation of each series of shots in artillery target practice, the figure of merit, and the order of merit of the batteries in the Division for the season of 1890. *

As the result of the year's efforts, satisfactory progress has been made in learning the methods prescribed in orders for conducting artillery practice, the use of instruments for accurately pointing guns and for noting the point of fall of projectiles, and for correcting tables of fire in accordance with the indicated atmospheric condition. The officers have been brought into actual contact with the work and objects of the system, but it is evident that until improved guns, carriages, and uniform quality of powder shall have been provided for issue to the service, it will be difficult to develop practical skill in firing.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, March 10, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant-General, having reported, is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, relieving Captain

Robert K. Bailey, Acting Judge-Advocate, of his duties as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In relieving Captain Bailey from the duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at those headquarters, the Department Commander takes this opportunity to express his full appreciation of the ability and intelligence displayed by this officer, and for the courteous and efficient manner in which he has performed all the duties pertaining to the office.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McCook:
CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, 2d Lt., 7th Inf., A. D. C.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major P. D. Vroom, I. G., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., on public business (S. O. 32, March 18, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Michael R. Morgan, Chief Comy. Sub., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on public business (S. O. 23, March 14, Div. M.)

The C. O. Fort Grant will grant Comy. Sergt. William F. Eckhardt a furlough for four months (S. O. 23, March 9, D. Ariz.)

Medical Department.

Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Byrne, Surg., having reported, is announced as Medical Director Dept. of the Columbia, relieving Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, Surg. (G. O. 3, March 6, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month is granted Act. Asst. Surg. J. L. Ord (S. O. 28, March 9, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Wright and Major John Brooke, Surgs., members Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., to make a physical examination of 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 2d Art. (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., is detailed member of the Army Retiring Board at San Antonio, Tex., vice Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Baily, Asst. Medical Purveyor, relieved (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Robert R. Ball, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Boise Barracks for temporary duty (S. O. 39, March 13, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon arrival at Boise Barracks of 1st Lieut. Robert P. Ball (S. O. 39, March 13, D. Columbia.)

The following changes are made: Hospl. Stwd. George Kiemand, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will proceed to Davids Island, N. Y., for duty. Hospl. Stwd. Harry Harson, Davids Island, N. Y., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty. Pvt. Anton Weiland, Columbus Barracks, O., is transferred to Fort Robinson, Neb., and Pvt. Michael Houan, Whipple Barracks, Ariz., is transferred to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Stwd. Christian Sonnitt will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for temporary duty (S. O. 28, March 9, D. Ariz.)

Act. Hospl. Stwd. Edward J. Wagantz, Hospl. Corps, is relieved from temporary duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will return to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

Pvt. William G. Wolf, Hospl. Corps, will be discharged the Service May 22 by the C. O. Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 31, March 12, Dept. M.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri will grant a furlough for four months to Hospl. Stwd. Alfred Baur, Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will send Pvt. John Jacobs, Hospl. Corps, to Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty (S. O. 52, March 16, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Logan, Colo., will grant a furlough for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, to Hospl. Stwd. Alfred Baur, on duty at that post (S. O. 33, March 17, Dept. M.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

So much of S. O. 250, 1890, as directs 2d Lieut. (now 1st Lieutenant) E. W. Van C. Lucas, C. E., to rejoin his station at Willets Point March 31, is revoked, and he is relieved from further duty at that station and will continue on duty with Co. E. Engineers, at the Military Academy (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Class Private William T. Moxley, Co. A, Battin. Engineers, will be discharged the Service, to date March 31, 1891 (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael Fetter, Fort Union, N. M., will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, O. D., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Phoenixville, Pa., to inspect bridge material being manufactured by the Phoenix Bridge Company for the Rock Island Bridge (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Cpl. J. Pemberton Slaughter, S. C., will proceed to Woods Hole, Mass., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 20, March 11, Sig. Office.)

1st Class Private Elbridge M. Ravenscraft, S. C., will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 20, March 11, Sig. Office.)

Capt. James Allen, S. C., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., on public business (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 34, directing certain officers to continue on duty in the Signal Service, is amended to direct the assignment of said officers as acting signal officers—2d Lieuts. John P. Finley, Frederick R. Day, James Mitchell and Frank W. Ellis (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

1st Lieut. Robert P. P. Wainwright will report to Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Drum, 12th Inf., president of Examining Board, Fort Keogh, for examination by the Board as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., March 10, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Cleland.

Hdqs., C, D, and H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, San Carlos, Ariz.

Troop A (Doane's) will proceed from Fort Bowie

to San Carlos, relieving Troop E (Pearson's), which will proceed to Fort Bowie (S. O. 28, March 9, D. Ariz.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs., and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Davis, Tex.; D, H, I, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. James O. Mackay, recruiting officer, Elmera, will proceed to Williamsport, Pa., and establish a temporary branch rendezvous (S. O. 53, 1891, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. John P. Ryan will proceed to Nevill's Spring, Texas, and relieve 2d Lieut. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf., in command of the Seminole Negro-Indian scouts (S. O. 24, March 16, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Additional 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat is relieved from temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, and will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 19, March 11, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John D. Miley is relieved from temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, and will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 19, March 11, D. Cal.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

Upon the return of 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp to duty at Benicia Barracks, 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Kirkman will return to Angel Island (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

The C. O. Angel Island will grant a furlough to Sergt. Francis M. Grafton, Co. E, from March 13 to June 12 (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Frank O. Ferris is detailed as recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, vice 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Kirkman, relieved (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

2d Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.

2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis will report to Brig.-Gen. Wm. Smith, president Army Retiring Board, Washington, for examination by the Board (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, adjt., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Omaha in place of 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, relieved (S. O. 28, March 9, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, Fort Omaha, will proceed to Pine Ridge Agency and report for assignment to duty as A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 29, March 11, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Chas. W. Rowell will proceed from Grove City College, Pa., to Omaha and report as a witness before a G. C. M. (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, from Troop G to Troop L; 1st Lieut. Thos. Cruse, from Troop L to Troop G (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Col. Eugene A. Carr is extended two months (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sill, Okla. T.

The leave for seven days granted Col. J. W. Forsyth, Fort Riley, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 32, March 13, Dept. Mo.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and K, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

The leave of absence for one month granted Capt. Arguello G. Henklein is extended one month (S. O. 24, March 16, Div. Mo.)

In Orders 23, of March 14, the regimental commander says: "The congratulations of the regiment are tendered to the new troop commander, Capt. Chas. M. O'Connor, who is hereby relieved as its adjutant to take the higher position. In the performance of his duties as adjutant Capt. O'Connor has always met the approval of the regimental commander, which, in connection with the good feeling towards him throughout the regiment, proves that the position has been filled with honor to the regiment as well as with credit to himself."

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, and F, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, E, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; K, San Carlos, A. T.; C and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Sergt. James R. Gillespie, Troop A, will report to Lieut.-Col. Edward P. Pearson, 24th Inf., president Board of Officers at Fort Grant, for examination for appointment as post Q. M. sergeant (S. O. 28, March 9, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.
Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H, C, D, and I, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Riley, N. Y.; H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. David Price, Fort Hamilton, is extended fourteen days (S. O. 50, March 13, Div. Atl.)

The leave granted Capt. Allyn Capron is extended three months (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, * Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

So much of S. O. 41 as directs 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne to report to Lieut.-Col. James Biddle, president Examining Board Fort Leavenworth, is revoked, and he will report to Lieut.-Col. Biddle for examination by the Board as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

Musician Harry J. Kellogg, Light Bat. A, will be discharged the service March 19 (S. O. 33, March 17, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to commence about April 1, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford (S. O. 53, March 17, Div. Atl.)

Sergt. John Crofton, Light Battery F, has been retired after a service of thirty years in the 2d Art., and since 1871 in his present battery. He has a splendid record of war service and has been an exceptionally good soldier. He has purchased a farm in southern Kansas, to which he will remove with his family. Every officer and member of the battery wishes him prosperity and happiness in his retirement from active service.—K. C. Times.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Pvt. Chas. McCauley, Bat. B, will be discharged March 22 by the C. O. Fort Monroe (S. O. 51, March 14, Div. Atl.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Clossen.

Hdqs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F, Ft. Adams R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.—Light battery.

Sergt. Chas. Koch, Bat. K, will be discharged the service April 18 by the C. O. Fort McPherson (S. O. 52, March 16, Div. Atl.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, H, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Additional 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat is relieved from temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, and will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 19, March 11, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John D. Miley is relieved from temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, and will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 19, March 11, D. Cal.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

Upon the return of 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp to duty at Benicia Barracks, 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Kirkman will return to Angel Island (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

The C. O. Angel Island will grant a furlough to Sergt. Francis M. Grafton, Co. E, from March 13 to June 12 (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Frank O. Ferris is detailed as recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, vice 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Kirkman, relieved (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

2d Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; H, Ft. Riley, N. D.; C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.; A, Ft. Bennett, S. D.

1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report March 31 for duty under his appointment as regimental quartermaster (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A.D.C. S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, from Co. H to Co. G; 1st Lieut. John H. Wills, from Co. G to Co. H; 2d Lieut. Benj. A. Poore, from Co. K to Co. A; 2d Lieut. Willis Uline, from Co. I to Co. D (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. Frederick Naujoks, Co. G, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 36, March 9, D. Columbia.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Clark, Tex.

2d Lieut. F. D. Evans will be relieved in command of the Seminole Indian scouts at Nevill's Spring, Texas, and join his company at Fort Clark (S. O., March 16, D. Tex.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. Alexander McC. Guard will proceed to Fort Mackinac and report to C. O. for duty with Co. D (S. O. 54, March 18, Div. Atl.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C and F, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

Leave for one month, to take effect between March 20 and April 1, is granted Capt. John B. Rodman, Camp Poplar River (S. O. 38, March 10, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr., having been appointed reg. adjt., is relieved from duty at Camp Poplar River and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine and report for duty (S. O. 41, March 14, D. Dak.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Scaine.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, and F, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. G. S. Luttrell Ward incapacitated for active service, the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppingier.

Hdqs., A, E, F, and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B, C, D, and G, Ft. Davis, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. Rozier Clagett (S. O. 23, March 10, D. Tex.)

The C. O. Fort Davis will send Corp. John G. Fiedeke, Co. G, to Fort Sam Houston, with a view to appointment as R. Q. M. sergeant (S. O. 22, March 9, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. S. A. Dyer is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Davis, vice 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, relieved (S. O. 24, March 16, D. Tex.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B and C, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; E and G, San Carlos, Ariz.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.

(For Late Army Orders see page 516.)

S. O. 61, H. Q. A., March 18, 1891.

(Extract.)

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6. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, the following assignments to regiments and transfers of officers recently promoted are ordered:

ASSIGNMENTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Col. Albert P. Morrow, to date from Feb. 18, 1891. He will proceed to join the 3d Cavalry upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Sumner, to the 6th Cavalry, to date from Feb. 18, 1891. He will remain on duty at Headquarters Department of the Columbia.

Maj. Albert B. Kauffman, to the 8th Cavalry, to date from Feb. 18, 1891. He is relieved from duty on recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo., and will be assigned to a station by the Commanding General Department of Dakota.

Maj. Robert H. Montgomery, to the 10th Cavalry, to date from March 8, 1891.

Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, to the 8th Cavalry, Troop E, to date from Feb. 18, 1891.

Capt. Quinsey O'M. Gilmore, to the 8th Cavalry, Troop M, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

Capt. Louis A. Craig, to the 8th Cav., Troop L, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Capt. Wm. Baird, to the 6th Cav., Troop B, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, to the 4th Cav., Troop M, to date from Feb. 25, 1891.

Capt. John F. Guisfoyle, to the 9th Cav., Troop L, to date from Feb. 25, 1891.

Capt. Chas. H. Watts, to the 5th Cav., Troop B, to date from March 8, 1891.

Capt. Frank A. Edwards, to the 1st Cav., Troop E, to date from March 9, 1891.

1st Lieut. James A. Swift, to the 1st Cav., Troop H, to date from Feb. 7, 1891. He will join upon the expiration of his present leave.

1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, to the 8th Cav., Troop C, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 7th Cavalry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, to the 9th Cav., Troop M, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 6th Cavalry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, to the 6th Cav., Troop M, to date from Feb. 24, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 1st Cavalry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, to the 6th Cav., Troop B, to date from Feb. 24, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 8th Cavalry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, to the 4th Cav., Troop H, to date from Feb. 25, 1891. He will join upon the expiration of his present leave.

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, to the 9th Cav., Troop F, to date from Feb. 25, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 5th Cavalry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

Artillery Arm.

1st Lieut. John W. Buckman, to the 1st Art., Bat. H, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., until further orders.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Stone, to the 5th Art., Bat. K, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

Infantry Arm.

Col. Joseph S. Conrad, to the 21st Infantry, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Col. Robert H. Offley, to the 10th Infantry, to date from March 9, 1891.

Lieut.-Col. John H. Page, to the 22d Infantry, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Lieut.-Col. Edmond Butler, to the 17th Infantry, to date from March 9, 1891. He will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service.

Major James H. Bradford, to the 11th Infantry, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Major William S. Worth, to the 2d Infantry, to date from March 9, 1891.

Capt. George P. Borden, to the 5th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

Capt. Alexander McC. Guard, to the 19th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

Capt. William B. Wheeler, to the 18th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, to the 13th Infantry, Co. J, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Capt. Walter S. Scott, to the 25th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Capt. Cornelius Gardner, to the 19th Infantry, Co. G, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Capt. Alfred Reynolds, to the 20th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Capt. Leaven C. Allen, to the 16th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

Capt. Thomas H. Barry, to the 1st Infantry, Co. I, to date from Feb. 25, 1891.

Capt. James E. Macklin, to the 11th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Feb. 25, 1891.

Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, to the 5th Infantry, Co. D, to date from March 9, 1891.

Capt. William L. Pitcher, to the 8th Infantry, Co. K, to date from March 9, 1891.

1st Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, to the 1st Infantry, Co. C, to date from Feb. 13, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 15th Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. James A. Goodin, to the 19th Infantry, Co. C, to date from Feb. 13, 1891.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Collins, to the 19th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, to the 4th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 25th Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, to the 19th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty at his present station until further orders.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, to the 5th Infantry, Co. A, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 2d Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root, to the 19th Infantry, Co. E, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, to the 18th Infantry, Co. B, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 12th Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Cochran, to the 7th Infantry, Co. D, to date from Feb. 20, 1891.

1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, to the 4th Infantry, Co. A, to date from Feb. 20, 1891. He will remain on duty with Co. H, 6th Infantry, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Samson L. Faison, to the 13th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., to the 13th Infantry, Co. D, to date from Feb. 24, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 14th Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps, to the 13th Infantry, Co. G, to date from Feb. 24, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 22d Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., to the 13th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Feb. 24, 1891.

1st Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, to the 25th Infantry, Co. D, to date from Feb. 24, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 17th Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Chas. McQuiston, to the 19th Infantry, Co. G, to date from Feb. 24, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 4th Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, to the 16th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Feb. 24, 1891. He will remain on duty with the 5th Infantry, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

1st Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, to the 1st Infantry, Co. A, to date from Feb. 25, 1891.

TRANSFERS.

6th Cavalry.—Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, from Troop

M to Troop H, vice Capt. Alexander Rodgers, from Troop H to Troop M.

9th Cavalry.—Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, from Troop L to Troop I, vice Capt. F. Beers Taylor, from Troop I to Troop L.

1st Infantry.—Capt. Thomas H. Barry, from Co. I to Co. A, vice Capt. Marion P. Maus, from Co. A to Co. I.

20th Infantry.—Capt. John H. Patterson, from Co. A to Co. K, vice Capt. Alfred Reynolds, from Co. K to Co. A.

7. By direction of the acting Secretary of War the following assignments of additional 2d lieutenants of artillery to vacancies of 2d lieutenants are announced:

Alfred C. Merrillat, of the 5th Art., to the 5th Art., Bat. G, to date from Feb. 20, 1891, vice Buckman, promoted. He will join Bat. A, 5th Art., for duty, temporarily, with that battery.

Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, of the 4th Art., to the 2d Art., Bat. D, to date from Feb. 20, 1891, vice Stone, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 4th Art., as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

8. By direction of the acting Secretary of War the following assignments of additional 2d lieutenants, Corps of Engineers, to vacancies of 2d lieutenants in that corps are announced: William W. Harris, to date from Feb. 22, 1891, vice Shunk, promoted. Robert McGregor, to date from Feb. 26, 1891, vice Lucas, promoted.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Apache, March 18. Detail: Major Curwen B. McLean, Capt. Jas. M. Kelley, Wm. C. Shannon, asst. surg., Wm. Davis, Jr., 1st Lieuts. Chas. G. Ayres, Wm. E. Shipp, Carter P. Johnson, 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Ryan, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Littlebrant, 10th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 28, March 5, 1891).

At Fort Yates, March 18. Detail: Capt. Chas. W. Miner, Hiram H. Ketchum, 2d Inf.; Harry L. Haskell, 1st Lieuts. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; Stephen L'Her Slocum, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf.; Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 38, March 10, D. Dak.)

At Fort Reno, March 17. Detail: Major Henry Wagner, Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cav.; J. C. Chance, 13d Inf.; W. P. Hall, Francis Meibler, 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, A. C. MacComb, 2d Lieuts. S. H. Elliott, S. G. Jones, Jr., 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 5th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 32, March 13, Dept. Mo.)

At Fort Thomas, Ky., March 18. Detail: Col. Meville A. Cochran, Capt. Jacob F. Munson, Wm. H. Crowell, 1st Lieuts. Bernard A. Byrne, Zerah W. Torrey, B. Q. M. Reuben R. Turner, 2d Lieut. Clarence D. Turner, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Chas. Byrne, adjt., 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 51, March 14, Div. Attn.)

At Fort Wadsworth, March 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder, 1st Art.; Capt. Curtis E. Price, asst. surg.; Junius W. MacMurry, Edmund K. Russell, Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, Adj.; 2d Lieut. Wm. J. Snow, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 52, March 10, D. Dak.)

At Fort Keogh, March 18. Detail: Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 2d Inf.; Henry W. Sprole, Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; Benj. C. Lockwood, 1st Lieuts. Wm. H. Kell, Edward O. Ord, Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Phillips, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. John G. Ballance, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 41, March 14, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco March 10 to examine into the quality and kind of potatoes recently purchased by the Sub. Dept. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John P. Hawkins, A. Com., Gen. Sub.; Capt. Chas. A. Booth, A. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., 14th Inf., A. C. D. (S. O. 18, March 9, D. Cal.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capts. Platt M. Thorne and Benj. C. Lockwood and 1st Lieut. John G. Ballance, 2d Inf., will assemble at Fort Keogh, Mont., March 16, to report upon the antecedent services of Pvt. Jas. J. McIntyre and Oliver Larose, Co. B, 2d Inf. (S. O. 37, March 9, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capts. Almond B. Wells and Edward A. Godwin and 1st Lieut. John Guest, 8th Cav., will assemble at Fort Meade March 23 to report upon the antecedent services of Corp. Frank Bradley and Trumpeter Wm. J. Lunny, Troop I, and Trumpeter Jas. Murphy, Troop C, 8th Cav., with a view to determine their eligibility to furlough and discharge (S. O. 41, March 14, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Peter T. Swaine, Capt. Will W. Daugherty, and 1st Lieut. Robert N. Getty, R. Q. M., 2d Inf., will assemble at Fort Keogh March 16 to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Major John T. Barber and Q. M. Sergt. Chas. Bliesener for appointment as post

K. M. sergents (S. O. 39, March 11, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Wm. P. Craighill and Majors Alexander Mackenzie and Daniel W. Lockwood, will assemble at Nashville to report upon a project for lock, dam, and abutment at site of lock and dam No. 1, Cumberland River (S. O. 17, March 14, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

March 11, 1891.—Corpl. John W. Fraser, Sergt. Michael Mahany, and 1st Class Pvt. John Sullivan.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent case at Fort Sill, Gen. Merritt disapproves the action of the court in changing, upon the request of counsel for the accused, the word "burglary" to "larceny" in the 2d charge, and says: "After charges have been formally referred to a court for trial, the court has no authority to change or amend them upon any material point without the permission of the convening officer. In these cases the best and simplest plan would have been for the court to have proceeded to try the accused on the original charges and then have made the findings accord with the evidence."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MARCH 17, 1891.

At the officers concert Wednesday evening an attractive programme was rendered.

In accordance with custom an interesting service was held at the chapel Thursday afternoon, March 12, at 4:30, on the occasion of presenting bibles to the first class by the society of which Mrs. Martin is the head. The preliminary exercises consisted of singing and prayer, after which Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt delivered an able address. This was followed by a hymn, and the services were then brought to a close with the benediction pronounced by the chaplain. The class have a choice of books, but usually select the

bible. On Saturday evening Prof. Michie read in the Dialectic Hall a paper on "Reminiscences of Cadet Life." On the same evening two other entertainments were given. A number of the members of the 1st and 2d Classes were entertained by Mrs. Larned at a dance given for Miss Alexander, a guest of Mrs. Newcomb, the mother those present were: Miss Alexander, Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Mercur, Mrs. Carson, Miss Michie, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. McMahon, Cadets McIndoe, Cobby, Glasgow, Bradbury, Horn, Pierce, Smith, G. H. B., Michie, Garrison, Whitman, Howard and several others. Mrs. Braden entertained a number of the 4th Class,

among whom were the following: Cadets Ladue, Gilmore, Stanley, Cauldwell, Bush, Hamilton, Barden, Lewis, Creden, Preston and Smith, T. A. Among the ladies present were: Mrs. Dodds, Miss W. Berard, Miss Pratt, Miss M. Crane and Miss Ward.

Turgueniev's work "Fathers and Sons," formed the chief topic of Miss Roberts' lecture on Monday afternoon.

Hon. J. McKenna and Mrs. McKenna, parents of Cadet McKenna, 2d Class, Capt. Bergland, Engineers, Miss Sharp, a guest of Mrs. Pettit, and Miss Alexander, a guest of Mrs. Newcomb, have been among recent visitors.

Lieut. Johnston returned from leave last week. Drills begin on Monday afternoon, March 18.

The Easter hop, to be given on April 4, is already talked of, and will, it is expected, be a large affair.

A number of changes will shortly occur in the detail of officers stationed at the post, in addition to those resulting from expiration of tours of duty.

Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art., having been appointed quartermaster of his regiment, will leave in June. Lieut. C. H. Hunter, 1st Art., will leave, as before stated, to accept the position of adjutant of the 1st Art., and it is understood that Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art., will be appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. McCook.

Capt. Metcalfe and family, and Lieut. Rowan and family, contemplate a trip to Europe during the coming summer.

On Tuesday afternoon a lecture was given to the corps of cadets by Mr. Villiers, war correspondent of the London Graphic, in the cadet chapel at 4:15.

A paper was read by Lieut. Braden before the Cavalry Association on Tuesday evening of last week, the subject being an account of the battle in which he (Lieut. Braden) was wounded. The date, Aug. 11, 1873. An illustration was exhibited showing the method employed in carrying the wounded. The paper was heard with great interest by the audience.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN CATLEY.

An Omaha press despatch of March 16 says: "The trial by Court-martial of Capt. Henry Catley, 2d U. S. Infantry, commenced this morning. The charge is 'Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman,' and the specifications allege that Capt. Catley on Dec. 30, 1890, being in command of his company in the field against the hostile Indians, upon his being ordered to hold his company in readiness to re-enforce the 7th Cavalry, which was at the time engaged with hostile Indians, informed 1st Lieut. W. J. Turner of his company that he was sick and would not be able to go out with his company, and that the lieutenant would have to command the company, which statement as to his sickness was false, and made with intent to avoid personal danger, to his disgrace as an officer and scandal to the Service; that on Dec. 31, 1890, being in command of his company in the field against hostile Indians, he did, when his company was ordered in pursuit of hostile Indians, and because it was known that the duty required of him was of a nature to be dangerous, personally solicit Major Albert Hartstall, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Capt. W. G. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., for a certificate of disability, not being at the time incapacitated by sickness or other cause, for the purpose of evading and shirking his duty. Lieut. Turner, the first witness, testified that he was on the field with his company during the Indian outbreak at Pine Ridge. On the day of the attack on the mission Co. C and four other companies were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to the assistance of the 7th Cavalry, which was engaged with the hostiles. Capt. Catley told the witness that he was not feeling well, and that if the company was ordered out witness would have to go in command of it. On the afternoon of Dec. 31 the company was ordered to go after the hostiles on White River, and Capt. Catley again told the witness that he would have to take command of the company, as he was unable to go on account of sickness, but at the time he appeared as well as usual."

Major Albert Hartstall, surgeon, testified that he found varicose veins in Capt. Catley's legs, but he was fully able to march an ordinary distance. Gen. Wheaton believed the captain was disqualified for duty and other officers thought he was incompetent to command in action, and Gen. Wheaton testified that no regret was expressed by Capt. Catley when informed that he should remain behind when his regiment marched out to battle with the hostiles.

Capt. W. G. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, testified that Capt. Catley complained of being ill Dec. 31, when there was danger of a battle and that he had recommended him for the sick list. Capt. Catley's company was under orders to march, and the witness believed the captain was not able to undertake the severe operations before the company. Capt. Catley's legs were swollen from severe marching, and while he might have been able for a short march each day without danger to his health, Dr. Spencer thought he was not in condition to perform severe duty in the field at that time. Lieut. Rowell testified as to Capt. Catley's applying for sick leave when the company was ordered into the field, although he had not complained of illness previous to that time.

General Wheaton on Thursday testified that he did not believe Captain Catley was able to command a company under fire. He was aware that Captain Catley was convicted at a court-martial in Idaho 11 years ago for questionable deportment in an engagement with Indians. He was then a Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. The result of the cowardice and inefficiency was the loss of several men and the pack mules of the company. Captain Catley was dismissed from the service by the Idaho court-martial, but this decision was not approved by President Hayes, and he was reinstated on the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General of the army.

General Wheaton said that he thought "misconduct" would have been a better term to have applied to Captain Catley's action than cowardice. Lieutenant Turner testified that the officers at the fort regarded Catley as unreliable and lacking in courage.

A non-com. officer of the German Army has stolen hundreds of kilograms of the new smokeless powder cartridges from the Spandau workshops and sold them in Berlin for 22 marks per 100 kilos.

WHILE Europe has been freezing, Iceland has enjoyed a season unprecedented for its mildness, without frost or snow but with abundant rains.

The vestry of St. Sulpice, London, have voted £25 to repair the tomb of Capt. John Smith, the founder of Virginia, who is buried there.

We are informed of the death at Erie, Pa., March 19, in the 70th year of his age, of the Hon. Alfred King, father of Lieut. Josiah H. King, 8th Cav.,

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

This large mess hall at Fort Sheridan, which is to accommodate 1,000 men at table, is expected to be ready for use before the end of May. As soon as finished other companies of the 15th Infantry will be added to the garrison already there.

W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has been visiting the Indian camp at Fort Sheridan, and with the permission of the Department of the Interior and Gen. Miles, will take to Europe nearly all the Sioux of the Ogalala and Brule tribes, for a trip extending over a year and a half. The Indians are delighted at the idea. Neither of the head chiefs, Kicking Bear or Short Bull, could, however, be induced to go along.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

LIEUT.-COL. POLAND, 21st Inf., has been interesting himself in behalf of the Sidney battalion, his object being to promote their social intercourse by organizing a General Hop Social Club. A delegation, comprising ten members from each company, met at the post hall on March 1 and elected the several necessary committees, also transacting all other business for the benefit of the organization. The first hop took place March 6. The reception was a brilliant success, being largely attended by members of the garrison in full dress. A great many guests were present from the town of Sidney.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, MONTANA.

FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

DURING the absence of the troops in the field, this post was dull indeed, but no sooner did the heroes return, than with the accustomed zeal, the "Odd Fellows" bestirred themselves to welcome their returning brothers with a splendid hop. The names of the givers assure A. 1. success in anything they undertake, and I am sure all who were there join with me in calling to the gallant O. F. S., "Many happy returns of the day."

In view of this, Troop A, of ours, not to be outdone, commenced to rustle, the outcome of which was a show given by the enlisted men of Fort Custer, the majority of the artists belonging to A, on Feb. 25. The crowded condition of the house, not one seat being empty, and the gross receipts over \$200, speak for themselves as to success.

To wind up this so well begun month in a proper fashion, the newly organized "First Cavalry Dancing Club" gave their first hop of the season Feb. 27, which for sociability is yet to be surpassed. On account of the inclement weather, the ladies' attendance was slightly below the average, but what they were lacking in numbers they made up by general sociability, and it is in the first place due to their efforts that an evening entertainment was created, which will live for a long time in the remembrance of all participants.

The excellence of the music was guaranteed by the presence of our genial bandleader, Mr. Walker, and Chief Drummer Mr. Littleton.

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

Stray Shots has these items:

Captains Auman, Augur and Brown comprised the Post Council last week. "The Canteen" will soon have a lunch counter, and in the summer a soda fountain.

Majors Kimball and Cuyler returned from the field Thursday, the Doctor being summoned on account of the prospective absence of Dr. Brown from the post.

He has re-enlisted as a scout. Everybody likes him, and he can switch off from Cheyenne to German when necessary.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Cecil entertained their friends very pleasantly on Thursday evening. After what they called a "medley," they set out to repast that was indefinitely too good for some kings of whom we have read.

Dr. Vincent Bordouax, Surgeon-Dentist, who has before done good work at Ft. Supply, is again here and has opened an office at the Post Hospital.

"Regular" writes from Camp on Mule Creek, I. T.: "Our first two days travelling we had very pleasant weather. Game is plentiful and so far have fared sumptuously."

We are sorry to part with Major Kimball and son.

No bremers as yet. Cattle are dying near the trail, but we cannot find or determine the cause. Captured wood thieves on the Salt Fork, and in the very act.

FORT CROOK, NEB.

The Excelsior says:

A number of officers are undergoing examination for promotion at Fort Crook and are in the meantime renewing old Army friendships. Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirkland, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, is the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Warden; Capt. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., is the guest of General and Mrs. Wheaton; Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, 8th Cav., Fort Niobrara, is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Carson; Lieut. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, is visiting Captain and Mrs. Dempsey; Lieut. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., and Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., Fort Niobrara, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Snodder; Lieutenant and Mrs. Truitt are entertaining Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, 2nd Inf., Fort Sidney, Neb.; Lieut. Grote Hutchinson, 9th Cav., and Lieut. Gouges, 8th Bingham, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, are the guests of Lieut. Benham; Capt. Kellar is entertaining Lieut. William D. McAnaney, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.; Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf., Fort Robinson, Neb., Lieut. George L. Scott, 8th Cav., Fort McKinney, Lieut. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Lieut. James A. Hutton, 8th Inf., Fort McKinney, Wyo., and Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, 8th Cav., Fort McKinney, are stopping at the Paxton.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

The fourth annual report of the Army Co-Operative Fire Association makes a very gratifying showing of its progress and speaks well for the administration of its affairs. The present Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., gives much of his time to a proper management of the association's affairs.

Lieut. Ferrand Sayre, 8th Cav., is the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Shunk. Lieut. Sayre is the present adjutant at Jefferson Barracks and before the board for examination.

Assistant Surgeon P. R. Brown, Fort Supply, was before the Examining Board yesterday.

Lieut. R. H. Wilson, 8th Inf., has translated from the German a "Practical Guide for the Construction of Field Trenchments by Infantry."

Captain Whipple has already commenced to ship ordnance property to Rock Island Arsenal.

On the night of March 14 Gilbert's comedy, "Engaged," was performed, with the following cast: Cheviot Hill, Mr. McBain; Helvawney, Mr. Hammond; Mr. Symerson, Mr. Von Schrader; Angus Macalister, Mr. Barrie; Major McGillicuddy, Mr. Wright; Belinda Treherne, Mrs. Abbot; Minnie (Symerson's daughter), Miss Lucy Townsend; Mrs. Maclaren, Mrs. Little; Maggie (her daughter), Miss Townsend, and Parker (Minnie's maid), Miss Hammond.

The orders assigning Major Carr to duty at the school. This is a just recognition of the major's efficient service during the past six years in connection with the school.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, *Secretary of the Navy*
JAMES R. SOLEY, *Assistant Secretary of the Navy*.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. At. Station.—R. Adm'l. Bancroft Gherardi.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. At Port au Prince at last accounts.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Reported to have arrived at Port au Prince Feb. 6.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. All mail for the ship should be addressed to Port au Prince, Hayti. At Port au Prince, Hayti, March 11. The Petrel arrived at Greytown March 19.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Arrived at Port au Prince March 14.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder comdg. At New York Navy-yard

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Port Tampa, Fla., March 19.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Philip.

At Port Tampa, Fla., March 19.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltsie.

At Port Tampa, Fla., March 19.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Port Tampa, Fla., March 19.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling.

Left Tampa with Secretary of War and Attorney-General on board for Pensacola March 18.

S. At. Station.—Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.

Mails for Tallapoosa and Essex should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns flagship, Captain Albert Kauz. Arrived at Valparaiso Feb. 26. Mail should be sent care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow.

Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 24.

Pacific Station—Actg. Rear Adm'l. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 27 and at Mare Island, Cal., March 3. Is now receiving her 8 inch guns and will probably soon return to Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Reported to have arrived at Honolulu, Feb. 21. Comdr. J. J. Read has been ordered to command per steamer of March 24 from San Francisco, Cal.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Honolulu, H. I. Will leave for San Francisco on March 20. Will probably be put out of commission. Comdr. C. S. Coitton has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command this vessel.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm'l. G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Henry C. Taylor. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 17, having recently returned from target practice.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns. Capt. H. B. Seely. At the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Will take the place of the Omaha on the Asiatic Station. Was placed in commission March 19, but will shortly be ready to sail.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Arrived at Chinkiang, China, Feb. 6; left on Feb. 14 for Hankow, where she arrived on Feb. 17. Left Hankow Feb. 21 and arrived at Kinkiang Feb. 22.

OMAHA, 2d rate, flagship, 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. Left Kobe Feb. 14 and arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 15. As soon as ready in all respects will proceed to Panama. Mails should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 23.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. At Port Royal, S. C., where she will remain until further notice.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. At Barbados Feb. 6.

Mails for the Portsmouth should be sent by steamers leaving New York as follows: March 4 to April 10, inclusive, care of U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, W. I.; after the latter date to Fortress Monroe, Va.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain O. F. Stanton. At Newport, R. I., (receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Lieut.-Commander E. S. Houston in command. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. Capt. E. E. Potter has been ordered to command on March 31.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. At Portsmouth, N. H. Put in commission on March 17. She is to be the flagship of the training squadron. Expects to sail for Newport, R. I., about March 30.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. At Mare Island yard. Extensive repairs having been found necessary to her hull, it is uncertain whether she will remain in commission.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. Mail should be sent care United States

Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Montevideo March 15.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batcheller. At the New York Navy-yard, fitting for sea.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard at last reports. Will soon be laid up for repairs.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. At Portsmouth, N. H., last accounts, receiving repairs.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, at Mare Island, Cal. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett ordered to command. Will probably be ordered to Asiatic station.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. At Cramp's shipbuilding yard, Philadelphia, where she will be fitted for sea. The vessel is expected to join the Squadron of Evolution about April 1. The Secretary of the Navy will probably join her at Philadelphia for the purpose of making a visit of inspection of the Squadron of Evolution, and then make a cruise to Asia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenbott. At Sitka, Alaska.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun. Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Mail for this ship should be sent in care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. At Kingston, Jamaica, at last accounts. The boys visited the industrial exhibition there. Expects to arrive at Philadelphia in a few weeks.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. N. Y. Public Marine School. In the East River at foot of 31st street.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. The San Francisco, fitting out at Mare Island Navy-yard, was taken out of dock March 19. She will proceed to Chili.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Mare Island. Is being fitted out for surveying duty.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. Sailed from New York for a cruise along the coast for derelicts as far South as Charleston, S. C. At Port Royal, S. C., March 19.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlenney. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads Ajax, Catskill, Canonicus, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

The Bennington, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. R. B. Bradford has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command this vessel when she is accepted by the Government. Was docked at New York Navy-yard March 19.

The Miantonomo will soon be commissioned for service, and will be employed as training ship for firemen and coal-heavers, and probably will be also used as gunnery ship. Capt. Montgomery Siedar, U. S. N., will command her; Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker will be the executive officer, and Chief Engineer G. M. Magee will be her chief engineer.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SOME facetious correspondent has suggested to the Navy Department the advisability of enlisting Indians in the naval service.

SECRETARY TRACY has declined to allow the Marine Band to accept an engagement to furnish the music for the State exposition, to be held at Spokane Falls, Washington, next summer, on the ground that it would interfere with the business of local organizations.

A NEW corporation in opposition to Lloyd's, the British Corporation for the Survey and Registering of Shipping, recently held its annual meeting. It is composed of leading naval architects and ship owners, with Mr. Jenkins, the professor of naval architecture and marine engineering in Glasgow University as chief of staff.

THE Providence windlasses and capstans made by the American Ship Windlass Co., of Providence, R. I., are coming into use on the best class of yachts. The George Hanley and Sons Corporation, of Boston, use their crank capstans on the seven 46-ft. sailing yachts they are building and their patent pump brake-yacht windlass is to be put on the yacht building by L. Marquand at Newburyport.

ALTHOUGH no formal decision has yet been made by the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the reward of the contract for torpedo boat No. 2, it is pretty well understood that the Herreshoff Co. will get the contract. The Board of Bureau Chiefs have recommended acceptance of the bid made by Mr. Cowles, on the ground that his plans are more strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Department. But having in the case of the Port Royal, S. C., dry dock allowed the lowest bidder to modify his plans, the Secretary is disposed to follow out the same course with the torpedo boat. The Herreshoff Co. has been given permission to modify their plans, and as they were the lowest bidders it is pretty safe to presume that they will get the contract.

At a meeting in London March 19 of the Institute of Naval Architects, Mr. Biles, a member of the council, warmly praised the latest American naval constructions, saying that they quite equalled and sometimes surpassed the European constructions of like nature. Mr. Biles added that the latest American vessels were well worth careful study upon the part of English constructors.

At the launch of the *Royal Arthur* at Portsmouth, Feb. 26, it was found that the timber of the ways beneath the after portion of the cradle had become very much saturated with water at high tide, and that the lubricating grease had worked out. At low tide, the day before the launch, huge fires were lighted beneath the ways to dry them, and when these were thoroughly dried some tons of grease was pressed into the interstices.

It is reported from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, that the armored coast defence warship *Monterey* is almost ready to launch. The material for cruiser No. 6 has been received and the work will begin as soon as the *Monterey* is launched. The next cruiser launched after the *Monterey* will be the *Texas* at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The other vessels that will probably get in the water during the year are Cruisers No. 7, building at New York; No. 8, at Norfolk; Nos. 9 and 10, at the Columbian Iron Works, and the three steam tugs.

The officers recently detached from duty connected with the trial of the new gunboat *Bennington* speak in the highest terms of the performance of that vessel, and although the horse power was not quite up to the mark, the smoothness and freedom of distress with which the machinery performed its task are strong evidences of the quality of the workmanship, and it is predicted that in the *Bennington* the Navy Department will possess one of the most efficient vessels of its class afloat.

MOVEMENT is being made to have the pay of all naval apothecaries on shore duty increased to \$1,000 per annum, the amount paid those serving at the dispensary at Washington, at Annapolis, Md., and at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Sixty dollars a month is the amount fixed for all apothecaries according to the Navy pay table, but on account of the importance of the duties at the three points named the pay of the apothecaries stationed theretofore by direction of the President, increased to \$1,000. Secretary Tracy does not seem disposed to raise the pay of the others to the same standard.

GOLD's "flexible anchor chain stopper" was put on to the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* for trial in 1888, and is still on trial, and a naval board comprised of *Kearsarge* officers report that it has proved most valuable and has given the most perfect satisfaction in every particular. The Navy Department has promised to give the "flexible anchor chain compressor" of Mr. Gold a practical trial on board the *Kearsarge* at an early date, etc. The inventor was formerly in the naval service, and has many friends in the Navy, but is now, we regret to say, almost a bedridden paralytic.

The correspondents of the *Engineer* are discussing with much interest the assertion of Mr. Isherwood, late Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N., that "negative slip in a screw" exists nowhere but in the admiralty reports of British war vessels. From Boston W. W. Harrison writes: "In the examinations of our naval engineers 30 years ago, the question of 'negative slip' was a troublesome part. We were referred to those same old admiralty reports for the fact, and to our imaginations for the reasons; and it was a great relief to us when it was dropped, and we were no longer called upon to explain 'facts' that were not so."

ORDERS have been sent to the various receiving ships of the Navy to discontinue all enlistments for the present. The number in the Service is within 42 of the limit of 8,250. In order to provide for the continuous service men, whom it is always desirable to re-enlist, it was deemed advisable to call a halt before there was no room left for these men; and to the end of making more room it was decided to discharge a number of men whose terms of enlistment had nearly expired. The crew of the *Galena*, about 50 men, were to have been discharged upon the arrival of the ship at Portsmouth, but it is probable that they will be retained now until the end of their terms, as they have lost their clothing.

The Medical Corps of the Navy is still experiencing much difficulty in filling vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon. Several candidates have recently been examined by the New York Board, but none were successful, and the San Francisco Board has been dissolved because no candidates presented themselves. The medical colleges are now being canvassed by tempting circulars sent out from the Navy Department. It is hoped that these will result in a large number of students coming forward for examination immediately after the graduation period, but in view of past experience the officials are not very sanguine of getting the full number desired. Until Congress has increased the pay and conditions aboard ship of assistant surgeons, medical officers say it will be impossible to keep the corps recruited to its full quota unless the standard of examination is reduced, and this Secretary Tracy has absolutely refused to do.

In the JOURNAL of Feb. 21 we quoted a newspaper despatch with reference to the *San Francisco*, "in which her four 8 in. breechloading rifles" were spoken of. We do not undertake to correct the incidental errors in making such a quotation as this, but as a correspondent calls our attention to the matter, we might say: Her main battery consists of twelve 6 in. rifles. An accident occurred to two pairs of these 6 in. guns on centre pivots, mounted on the poop and forecastle. Two 8 in. rifles were recently sent to Mare Island for the *Charleston*, one to be mounted forward and the other aft, and these possibly were the 8 in. rifles referred to. Heretofore the *Charleston*'s main battery consisted of ten 6 in. rifles, but when she arrived from Hawaii with King Kalakaua, four of these rifles were removed, they being placed temporarily in her two barbettes, awaiting the completion of the two 8 in. barbette guns, and now form part of the *San Francisco*'s battery. When the *Charleston* took King Kalakaua's remains back to Hawaii, these four guns were already removed, and her main battery then consisted only of six 6 in. broadside guns. She is now at Mare Island receiving her 8 in. guns, the gun circles being now in position.

The old receiving ship *Vermont* at the N. Y. Navy-yard, was run into by a coasting schooner on March 19, and had a hole torn through her port bow above the water-line, and received some damage on her starboard side by being crushed against the dock. The damage is estimated at \$5,000.

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL WALKER on March 18 detailed the *Dolphin* to carry Secretary Proctor and Attorney General Miller to Pensacola, and she sailed on that morning. A ball will be given to Acting Rear Admiral Walker and the officers of the Squadron of Evolution at the Tampa Bay Hotel, March 30, and the officers will give a fete aboard the *Chicago* April 1. The evolutions of the squadron were to begin March 20 with long range small arm practice in Tampa Bay daily.

It is stated at the Navy Department that the new cruiser "San Francisco" will leave the Mare Island Navy-yard on or about March 25, for Chili. Upon her arrival Rear Admiral McCann will probably transfer his flag from the "Pensacola" to her. The fleet in the South Pacific will then consist of the "San Francisco," "Baltimore" and "Pensacola." When affairs are once settled in Chili, Rear-Admiral McCann will return to the South Atlantic in the "Baltimore," which will become the flagship of that station. The "San Francisco" and "Pensacola," it is expected, will then be attached to the Pacific, the former as flagship in place of the "Charleston." One or more of these vessels will be kept in Chilean waters permanently. The "Charleston," which is now at San Francisco receiving her 8-in. guns, will probably return to Honolulu in a week or two, and upon her arrival there the "Iroquois" will return to Samoa, if the reports of trouble there are found to be true upon Rear Admiral Brown's arrival at Honolulu.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 14.—Medical Inspector Thos. N. Penrose, in charge of Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., April 1 next.

MARCH 18.—Commander Geo. W. Pigman, to ordnance instruction Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 19.—P. A. Surgeon John M. Steele, from the Coast Survey, and granted three months' leave.

Detached.

MARCH 13.—Captain Edward E. Potter, as Governor of Naval Home, Philadelphia, March 31, and ordered to command the training ship Minnesota on April 1.

Captain Henry Erben, as member of Board of Inspection March 31, and ordered to duty as Governor of Naval Home, Philadelphia, on the same date.

Commander Chas. M. Thomas, as Hydrographic Inspector, under the Coast and Geodetic Survey, March 16, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieutenant Commander Seth M. Ackley, from present duties, March 15, and ordered as Hydrographic Inspector, under the Coast and Geodetic Survey, March 16.

MARCH 14.—Lieutenant Chas. A. Gove, from the Coast Survey steamer Hazzard, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. R. A. Rooney, Ensign Valney O. Chase and Boatswain Francis A. Dean, from the Swatars, and granted three months' leave.

Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, April 1, and ordered to duty in charge of Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., April 6 next.

MARCH 16.—Ensign G. W. Kline, from duty at the upper Union Mills, Pittsburg, Pa., and ordered to duty at the Reading Bolt and Nut Works, Pa.

Sailmaker Samuel H. Boutwell, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Sailmaker John Roddy, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARCH 17.—Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff, from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and assigned to duty in connection with the purchase of the site for the Puget Sound dry dock.

MARCH 18.—Lieutenant Robt. Robinson, from the Maine, and ordered to the training ship Richmond.

Retired.

Surgeon James H. Gaines and P. A. Engineer Wm R. King, from March 18, 1891.

MARINE CORPS.

MARCH 17.—Major H. A. Bartlett, detached March 30 from the command of the Marines at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to report April 1 to command the Marines at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

Major F. C. Pope, from the recruiting rendezvous at Boston, Mass., and ordered to report in person to the colonel commandant of the Marine Corps for duty as senior member of a board ordered to consider and report what changes are deemed necessary in the uniform of the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps; also to revise the standard samples.

MARCH 14.—Major Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been ordered to pay the U. S. Marines at Brooklyn and Boston for February.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 18, 1891.

SUNDAY afternoon Mrs. J. E. Craig gave a charming cadet tea in honor of the academy choir. She was ably and pleasantly assisted by her daughter Miss Althea Craig and Misses Phythian, Mitchell and Parmer. After refreshments had been served, the guests were entertained with several appropriate songs by Cadets H. E. Smith and McLemore. Among those present were Cadets Gillmor, Williams, McLemore, Myers, H. E. Smith, Traut, Gise, Price, Stone and Graham.

The Misses Phythian gave a very informal dancing party Saturday evening. Although it was a very impromptu affair, the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by those present, among whom were: Miss Craig, Miss Todd, the Misses Phythian, Miss Mitchell, Cadets Ziba, H. G. Smith, Belknap, Stearns, Teall, Williams, Magill, Lane, Irwin, Flowers, Pringle.

Mrs. C. B. T. Moore gave a very pleasant dinner party to a number of her cadet friends Saturday evening.

Cadets Willard, E. T. Pollock and Blount, of the 1st Class, and Hains, of the 2d, spent Sunday with relatives away from the academy.

Cadet DeJarnette, of the 4th Class, has been granted indefinite sick leave. Cadet Hodney, of the 2d Class, has gone on sick leave until May 15.

The Department of Physiology and Hygiene has been established by order of the Secretary of the Navy, but instruction in the effects of narcotics, in the form of a series of lectures, will be continued under the direct supervision of the superintendent. Written examinations on the subject matter of the lectures are to be held the last Friday in each month.

The badges of mourning which the cadets have been wearing for the past 30 days were removed March 18.

The base ball team has been organized, but as yet they have been unable to practice on account of the cold weather. The schedule for the season's games has nearly been filled. It is hoped that the team will be able to cross bats with the West Point team, but nothing definite is yet known. Lieut. Fullam, lately ordered to the academy, has been attached to the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery as instructor.

The *Wyoming* is being rigged by the cadets preparatory to the summer cruise. Lieut. Galloway is suffering from an attack of the "grin."

Mrs. Mitchell, who has been visiting Mrs. Fitch the past week, returned to Washington Monday.

The 2d Class tried some of their "June Ball" music at the stag hop Saturday night in the bat house. They have also received the designs for their invitations.

WRECK OF THREE NAVAL VESSELS.

The U. S. S. *Galena*, while en route from the Navy-yard, N. Y., to Portsmouth, N. H., in tow of the U. S. tug *Nina* on March 14, to be repaired, was driven ashore, together with the tug *Nina*, on March 15, Vineyard, Mass., about a mile south of Gay Head Light, during a very heavy gale, about half-past 10 in the evening. The vessel was in command of Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, assisted by Ensign H. A. Field, and with a crew of 75 men. The tug was inadequate to the task of handling so large a ship in so heavy a sea.

At the time the vessel went ashore there was an unusually thick fog and Comdr. Bicknell was about 10 miles out in his reckoning. In response to a telegram from Lieut.-Comdr. Bicknell, the tug *Triana*, attached to the U. S. Torpedo Station at Newport, with supplies for the crews of the wrecked United States steamers *Galena* and *Nina*, started for the scene of wreck, but unfortunately she went ashore in a northwesterly gale on Cannapitsett, Cuttyhunk, between two and three o'clock on the morning of March 15, within a few hundred yards of the life saving station. The seas are breaking over her and there are three ugly rents in her iron hull. Happily no lives were lost on either of the three wrecks.

On March 16 the Revenue cutters *Dexter*, from Newport, and *Gallatin*, from Boston, arrived in port. The *Dexter* stopped at Cuttyhunk and brought to New Bedford the officers and crew of the *Triana*. Lieut.-Comdr. Lyon, of the *Triana*, and Captain Phillips, of the cutter, applied to Collector Taylor for assistance, and the latter arranged with the Old Colony Railroad to give the shipwrecked men free passage to Newport.

The cutter *Gallatin* went from Boston to see what assistance might be rendered.

The *Galena* lies broadside on the beach. Her side that is exposed to the sea has broken away some, and articles have washed out. The chances are not considered good for saving the vessel.

The *Nina* is entirely out of water and is thought to be only slightly damaged. Lieut.-Comdr. Bicknell reports that the *Nina* can be saved, and that the *Galena* may possibly be floated again, but a later report states the back of the vessel is broken and her port side sprung.

The wreck of the *Triana* is lying in about the same position as when she struck. The heavy seas did not materially damage the hull, although the deck houses were washed away.

Wreckers and divers have been at work on the vessels removing articles of value, but the heavy seas have greatly retarded the work. A diver examined the port side of the *Triana* on March 18, but found no bad holes.

The crews of the U. S. steamer *Galena* and the tug *Nina* arrived at Newport, R. I., and are quartered on board the U. S. steamer *Richmond* at the training station, awaiting orders.

The report of Lieut.-Comdr. Bicknell upon the wreck of the *Galena* has been received at the Navy Department. It is understood that the responsibility for the loss of the *Galena* and *Nina* is placed upon the officers of the tug, who failed to respond to orders from the *Galena* when breakers were seen. High praise is awarded by Lieut.-Comdr. Bicknell to Ensign Field and to the crew. The report is to be laid before a Court of Inquiry to be appointed shortly. Advises of March 19 state that the *Galena* and *Nina* lie in about the same condition. Wreckers have taken down the *Galena*'s mainmast and cleared away the rigging preparatory to taking the three heavy boilers off her deck. Nothing as yet has been done with the *Triana*.

The United Service for April concludes the "History of the Mormon Rebellion," by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, and continues the serials "Chronicles of Carter Barracks," by Col. Closson, and "John Nelson's Reformation," by Lieut. Thos. H. Wilson, U. S. A. Med. Director Shippey, U. S. N., has an article on General Sherman, and Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U. S. N., one on Admiral Porter. "The Indian Problem" is considered by Major W. H. Powell, U. S. A., and "The Difference Between Military and Martial Law" is pointed out by Col. Geo. A. Woodward, U. S. A. The other articles are: "The Old Academie," by C. E. Huse; "The Persian Army," by Lieut. J. J. Brereton, U. S. A.; "Old Regiments in the British Army," by Capt. H. D. Smith, U. S. R. M., and "Ship Steering," by R. G. M. Browne. A handsome likeness of Col. H. W. Closson, 4th U. S. Artillery, forms the frontispiece, and Capt. Edward Field furnishes a sketch of the gallant Colonel to accompany it. In the "Service Salad," we have "Some Reminiscences of the Old Army," by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks, retired.

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MORTGAGE COMPANY.****Condensed Statement, June 30, 1890:**

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... | \$2,000,000.00 |
| PAID IN (CASH)..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS..... | 896,718.85 |
| ASSETS..... | 11,168,885.04 |

The well-known firm of accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of London, Manchester and New York, upon auditing the accounts of the Company as published June 30th, 1890, appended thereto the following certificate:

Having examined the books of the Equitable Mortgage Company, we hereby certify that the foregoing accounts and statement are in conformity therewith, and we believe that the accounts fully and fairly represent the position of the Company as on the 30th June, 1890.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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The date when the subscription expires is on the Address. Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
240 Broadway, New York.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that section 15 of the last River and Harbor act must be held thenceforth to entitle officers of the Corps of Engineers travelling without troops on duty connected with works under their charge, to mileage for travel on free or bond-aided or land-grant railroads, unless transportation in kind is furnished them. But the provision in question can in no sense be considered retroactive.

The provision in the Sundry Civil bill changing the name of Fort Omaha to Fort Crook is somewhat confusing when an attempt is made to construe the law literally. The evident purpose of the provision is to name the new post at Omaha in honor of the distinguished Indian fighter, and an order will be issued from the War Department so designating it, but the law could also be construed as applying to the old abandoned post on the other side of the city, inasmuch as the new post has never been named Fort Omaha. To the residents of that section the abandoned post will no doubt always be called Fort Omaha. But the new post on the other side of the city will from now on be known as Fort Crook.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

ONE of the most interesting and valuable features of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the discussion of various subjects by correspondents whose immediate contact with the actual conditions of Service enable them to speak intelligently concerning changes in progress or proposed. Much to our regret, we have been compelled to somewhat neglect this department of our paper to make room for full reports of the proceedings of Congress. Now that our legislators have folded their tents and stolen away, we are endeavoring to make at least partial amends by summing up the accumulated correspondence in the form of a symposium, where various opinions on numerous subjects find expression. Aside from the letters appearing this week, we have a number which have lost something of their interest because the final adjournment of the 51st Congress has settled the questions discussed. Notable among these are the letters discussing the Hawley Reorganization bill. They show that this measure was not by any means universally popular, and that there were grave doubts in the minds of many officers as to the wisdom of some of the changes proposed. Had it been true that officers at Fort Myer were exerting themselves to prevent the passage of the bill, they would simply have been giving expression to sentiments current in the cavalry arm of the Service. There is a feeling in the cavalry that they have not been properly treated, and this seems to date back to the order converting two companies into skeleton organizations. This applied also to the infantry. Partial amends have been made by the order ordering the enlistment of two thousand Indians to fill up skeleton companies, but it is yet to be determined whether our red brethren will be sufficiently disposed to military service to make the scheme a success. That they would make admirable light horse, there can be no question. Concerning the sentiments of the cavalry on their condition and prospects, a correspondent writes us as follows:

"During the recent Sioux campaign, a number of regiments of cavalry and infantry were brought into contact, and Army legislation was always a subject of conversation. There was never any talk of organized opposition to the artillery and infantry bill, nor is it believed that any 'dog in the manger' part was played by the cavalry. The cavalry has been hurt worse of late than any other arm, for while it was heralded abroad that the efficiency of the Army was to be greatly increased by reducing the number of troops, but increasing the enlisted strength of those remaining, the cavalry troops were cut down in strength and two troops entire cut off.

"Is it not fair to suppose that had the reorganization of the artillery gone through Congress and been approved by the President, without increasing the enlisted strength of the Army, that four troops of cavalry would be skeletons instead of two? Now, suppose this bill had gone through for both artillery and infantry reorganization, and all three arms were settled on a basis of eight batteries, companies and troops. The promotion to follow at once would have been gratifying, indeed, to many deserving old officers who have plodded along so many years in the lower grades, but there can be no doubt in the minds of thoughtful men that a thunder-clap would strike us at no distant day in the shape of legislation doing away with 'skeleton' officers.

"The Army needs reorganization to some extent, and some other legislation which has been slow in coming. Artillery officers should not condemn their brethren, however, unheard. The two additional regiments would have given promotion, to be sure, but unless the writer has entirely mistaken the conversations and writings of some excellent artillerists, it is believed the regimental organization is not regarded with much favor, and that the main hope of securing all their rightful duties, and avoiding clashing with certain staff corps, is by adopting a corps organization with a chief in Washington. There is no unkind feeling, but much professional and personal sympathy for the artillery existing in the other arms.

"The cavalry felt the loss of almost two hundred men per regiment inflicted on them last summer, and if they have any influence at the War Depart-

ment are bound to endeavor to put matters in a right light, for the same professional reasons which induces the building up of the artillery at the expense of others. To continue reducing others to make the artillery efficient will simply reverse matters and leave other arms in a state of inefficiency.

"The artillery and infantry should each go before Congress with individual bills, to stand or fall on merit alone; but so long as any bill to increase the number of officers without increasing the enlisted strength is advanced, it will surely meet opposition. A large majority of thinking veterans believe that we are on a dangerous precipice, with skeleton organizations and a rapidly increasing retired list, and would it not be well to pause and consider the evil consequences which may follow in the near future?"

We commend these suggestions to the consideration of our readers. We shall have a new Congress to deal with next winter—new in more senses than one—and now is the time to carefully consider what course of action is wisest. Recent legislation has done much to improve the Army in various directions, and, holding fast what is gained, the question as to what more should be asked is one demanding the most thoughtful consideration.

THERE appears to be a difference between the representative of the Indian Bureau at Pine Ridge Agency, Captain Penney, and the military authorities, as to the necessity for the further continuance of troops at that agency. Captain Penney believes that the troops are needed. The officers in command of the troops, however, have had enough of it, and report that now that the Indians are snowed under and their ponies starving, there is no further necessity for their services. Some of the agents complain of the presence of the troops as demoralizing and as keeping the situation in an unsettled condition. A despatch to the Minneapolis Journal from Pierre, S. D., says that Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., U. S. A., has just arrived in Pierre from the West, having just made a complete tour in the Indian country, under the direction of Gen. Miles, with a view to ascertaining the feeling among the Sioux Indians regarding an outbreak this spring. The captain says he found the Indians in the most peaceful mood, with no intention of going on the warpath again, and that no trouble need be feared from the Sioux anywhere this summer.

WE receive very positive information that it is the intention of the Hon. Redfield Proctor to resign his position as Secretary of War. No date for his resignation is fixed, but it is expected soon after his return from his present tour of inspection, certainly during the present fiscal year. Mr. Proctor is prompted to this step, as we are informed, by the demands of his large private business. He intends to resume charge of his extensive marble works at Rutland, Vermont, which require his personal attention. Besides, the confining duties of his position as the head of the War Department are affecting his health, and he feels that he has accomplished there all that can be expected of him, the advent of a Democratic House of Representatives disappointing his hopes of further influence in securing legislative changes for the Army. So far as we can learn, the Secretary's relations with the President and the members of the Cabinet have been as harmonious as his administration of the affairs of the War Department has been successful. The fact that the President offered him the important portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury upon the death of Secretary Windom, is proof that his going is entirely of his own volition and against the wishes of the Chief Executive.

AN order announcing the names of officers and enlisted men who were mentioned in reports for meritorious service during 1890, will be issued from the War Department in a few days. It will include a large number who distinguished themselves during the recent Indian campaign. There will also be a number of officers recommended for brevets for their service in this campaign. General Miles stated in a recent letter that he would submit the list in about a month. As confirmation by the Senate is necessary, the brevets cannot be conferred

however, before next winter, by which time, it is hoped, that the War Department may be able to determine upon the manner of conferring the old brevets which have been hanging fire for so long.

ADJUTANT GENERAL PORTER, S. N. Y., in a recent general order to the National Guard on the subject of the official relations in points of discipline, etc., between officers and enlisted men, well says: "The manner in which military courtesy is observed is the touchstone applied to officers and enlisted men, and decides at once whether they be disciplined soldiers or simply uniformed, and uninformed amateurs."

SPEAKING of the detail of Lieut. Powhatan Clarke, 10th Cavalry, for special service with a cavalry regiment of the Imperial Army of Germany, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Lieut. Clarke graduated at the Military Academy in 1884. He was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, which was then in Arizona, being one of the two colored regiments of cavalry. During the Apache war Lieut. Clarke was actively engaged, and performed distinguished service. In one of the fights with the savages a corporal of his troop was wounded and lay in an exposed position, liable to be captured and scalped by the Indians. Lieut. Clarke went out under the fire of the Indians, and, picking up the wounded corporal, carried him to a place of safety. He was mentioned in general orders for this gallant act, and it has doubtless been the means of securing for him the detail for service with the German Army for the purpose of studying the methods of that army in the cavalry branch. In like manner, the Secretary will decide upon the details to be made for duty at the Military Academy in July next. There are a large number of applications for this service, some of which are from officers who were recently on duty at that institution, and whose return to the Academy has been asked for by members of the Academic Board. The Secretary has decided that in making these details preference shall be given to officers who have not been on duty at the Academy, and first to those officers whose regiments served in the late campaign against the Sioux. The policy of Secretary Proctor is to make the young officers of the Army feel that the Department appreciates their services in the field, and that it will not overlook any meritorious service which they may perform. Merit, and not social and political influence, is what now constitutes the best recommendation for officers at the War Department."

MEDICAL students will find the present an auspicious time for obtaining commissions in the Medical Corps of the Army. There are no less than 15 vacancies in the grade of assistant-surgeon at the present time, and this will be increased to 17 or 18 by April 1. The Medical Department is doing all in its power to stimulate interest in the forthcoming examination. Circulars are being sent to nearly every college in the country inviting attention to the opportunity that is afforded of obtaining commissions in the corps and urging graduates to compete. The Board appointed to conduct the examinations met in New York last Monday to consider propositions for improvements in the matter of supplies and in the operations of the Hospital Corps suggested during the recent Indian campaign in which the corps figured conspicuously and favorably. These subjects will be discussed until the first week in April when the examination of candidates will commence.

THE Secretary of War is in doubt as to how to allot the \$50,000 appropriated for the purchase of buildings on military reservations owned by post traders. This sum will purchase only about one-fourth the number the post traders have for sale; and of course they will all be eager to have allotments made in their favor. The only way out of the difficulty seems to be for the Secretary to purchase the buildings that are in the best condition and where they are needed the most and wait for further appropriations for the purchase of the remainder.

THE reports of cases of gallant and specially meritorious acts or conduct in service by officers and enlisted men of the Army in 1890, are beginning to reach the War Department, and we look for a goodly list when all are in.

THE San Francisco Report, in referring to the approaching retirement of Gen. John Gibbon and speaking highly of that distinguished officer, says: "The last promotion was from the infantry, and at the time it was generally said the next should be from the cavalry," but, it sagely remarks: "There is no saying who will be appointed."

In the editor's easy chair of *Hopper's Magazine* for March, Geo. W. Curtis says: "The public dinner was never such an 'institution' as it is now in the United States. Dr. Johnson said that it lubricates business, and certainly with us it lubricates every kind of business. The traditions of the Northern races are of tremendous eating and drinking in the halls of Odin, and their spirit has not been lost in the later day. Our American feasts are more frequent and more sumptuous, and, if we may trust our British brethren, more brilliant in the speech-making, than their own. Indeed, Thackeray's sly sketch of the dinner and the speeches of the Ancient and Worshipful Guild of Bellows-menders suggests a blank and stately formality, comical by its dulness, of which an American public dinner gives no hint. But we are always in danger of expanding everything to the continental scale. A public dinner has its essential condition and limitations, and it may be magnified beyond enjoyment." This offers a blot to those managing public dinners in which the Services are represented. As Mr. Curtis further says: "The stars at the table, go on the stage, are heeded and heard, but there is often short shrift for others who are of no less parts, but parts not yet known or acknowledged."

THE Philadelphia *Press* in an article on "President Harrison's Record," during the two years of his Administration terminating March 3, 1891, says: "In the War Department, by the aid of legislation, practical results of a valuable nature have been accomplished in the way of improving the efficiency of the Army, as well as the militia of the country."

* * * The decrease of 40 per cent. in the number of desertions in the Army is also a noteworthy and beneficent work accomplished under this Administration." Of the sister Service the *Press* says: "Secretary Tracy has increased the efficiency of the Navy to a remarkable degree."

A good portion of the Army would seem to have the exploration fever, judging from the numerous applications that have been received from enlisted men to join the proposed Alaska expedition. They are doomed to disappointment, however, for the bill failed to become a law, much to the regret of War Department officials. It has been suggested to the Department that an exploration on a small scale might be made without special legislative authority, but this will hardly be done, as there are no funds available for the purpose.

We fear that our publication of a description of the "Hookupu" at Honolulu will lead to a demand for assignment to duty at that station which will seriously embarrass the Navy Department. If not even the dignity of an acting rear admiral is proof against the witching enticement of a Hawaiian maiden's loving embrace, what may we expect of younger officers! We are beginning to understand the significance of the dispute as to an acting rear admiral's right to salutes. When the privileges of rank are such as those accorded by the grateful Hawaiians it is not strange that they should be jealousy guarded.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL BATCHELDER has been giving attention lately to the field music of the Army, and is making a strenuous effort to secure bugles and drums, which shall not only be serviceable but melodious.

From Gibraltar comes report of the loss of 562 out of 890 souls on board the Italian steamer *Utopia*, which collided in the harbor with the British armor-clad *Anson*, 10,600 tons. As soon as the accident was discovered the search lights of the men-of-war were turned upon the sinking steamer and boats from the *Anson* and other vessels of the British Channel Squadron, the Swedish man-of-war *Frija*, the yacht *Resolute*, and cable ship *Amber*, engaged vigorously in the work of rescue, in spite of the heavy sea running, which resulted in the loss of the lives of two men of H. M. S. *Immortalité*. Those who from the shore witnessed the horrifying scene are unfeigned in their praise of the great gallantry displayed by the men of the British Squadron, who boldly hurried to the rescue of the endangered passengers without stopping to consider the risk they ran in launching their small boats on an angry sea, and in the teeth of a heavy gale. The positions in which the bodies were found on the sunken vessel show that the poor people made a terrible struggle for life and that desperate attempts were made to escape from the doomed vessel as the sea came rushing in through the rent in her side.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. SHEARMAN, U. S. N., who is visiting at Jamestown, N. Y., was tendered a parade, reception and ball on Tuesday evening by the 13th Sep. Co., N. G. S. N. Y. At the request of the company Lieut. Shearman made an address on Samoa and the terrible hurricane which swept the island in 1889 while he was on the *Nipic*. Fully 600 citizens attended the reception, which was the most brilliant social affair of the season. Lieut. Shearman has presented the company with a collection of Samoan curiosities.

The Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Batchelder, Capt. Woodruff, Lieut. A. D. Andrews and a number of other distinguished gentlemen were visitors to the vessels of the Squadron of Evolution at Tampa, Fla., March 18.

REUNION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

A most interesting and enjoyable reunion of naval engineers "ex" and otherwise, came off at Young's Hotel, Boston, on the evening of March 7, the occasion being a dinner given for the purpose of bringing together the heroes of the war. Thirty covers were laid, and from 7 o'clock until 10 the excellent menu was the subject of steady discussion, after which a general interchange of views, reminiscences and "yarns" kept the ball rolling until 12.30. Chief Engr. David B. Macomb, U. S. N., occupied the seat of honor as president, and "Sandy" Henderson did yeoman's service at the opposite end of the table.

During the feast of reason following the dinner, the president gave some interesting memories of the *Madawaska*, of which he was the chief engineer, and ex-Engr. Badlam, 1st assistant engineer of the *Kearsarge* in her famous conflict with the *Alabama*, gave a most interesting résumé of that battle. Churchill talked about Fort Fisher, and E. D. Leavitt, as was to be expected, "talked shop." The following list will be of value to those ex-engineers of the Navy who may like to "keep the run" of their comrades in civil life, and it is believed that next year a still larger gathering of the "Association of Ex-Naval Engineers" may gather around the festive table. Much of the success of this, the first dinner of the association, is due to the tireless exertions of Mr. A. M. Mattice and P. A. Engr. Manning, retired. The following is a list of those present, all being either ex-engineers or those now in the naval service:

Chief Engr. D. B. Macomb, U. S. N., retired; Alex. Henderson, U. S. N.; Alfred Adamson, U. S. N., and Joseph Triley, U. S. N.
E. D. Leavitt, Consulting Engineer, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Wm. Roberts, Manager Roberts Paper Mills, Waltham, Mass.
E. C. Brooks, Chief Engineer, Water Works, Cambridge, Mass.
C. H. Manning, Supt. Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.
G. H. Bell, Charles River Iron Works, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Sidney L. Smith, Supt. Roxbury Carpet Mills, Boston, Mass.
Paul H. Kendrick, Ingalls and Kendrick Steam Heating Engines, Boston.
W. R. Addicks, Managing Engineer Bay State Gas Co., Boston.
W. E. McKay, Supt. Bay State Gas Works, Boston.
B. H. Warren, Manager Crane Dept., Yale and Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.
J. C. Kafer, Morgan Iron Works, N. Y.
Wm. H. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lynn, Mass., Water Works.
Jos. G. Dennett, Chief Engineer Salem, Mass., Water Wks.
W. S. Neale, Salem, Mass.
F. B. Donat, Mech. Engineer, the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Thos. L. Churchill, Manager New England Bureau of United Inspection, 71 Kilby street, Boston.
Jos. T. Boyd, Chief Engineer Atlantic Works, Boston, Mass.
J. E. Byrne, Mech. Engineer with L. S. Graves Elevator Co., 620 Atlantic avenue, Boston.
H. P. Prevear, Leominster, Mass.
John R. Peck, 18 Charles st., Providence, R. I.
Wm. H. Badlam, Deputy Collector, City Hall, Boston.
Henry W. Taylor, Inspector Steam Boilers, 35 Pemberton square, Boston.
Geo. H. Brown, 35 Pemberton square, Boston.
Wm. H. Harrison, Braintree, Mass.
Prof. Chas. D. Bray, Tufts College, Somerville, Mass.
Asa M. Mattice, Mechanical Engineer with E. D. Leavitt, 2 Central square, Cambridgeport, Mass.

The following, who were invited, were unable to attend:

Chief Engr. Jas. Butterworth, U. S. N., 31 Garfield st., Cambridge, Mass.
Chief Engr. David P. Jones, U. S. N., Newport, R. I.
Chief Engr. Isaac R. McNary, U. S. N., Portsmouth Navy Yard.
Chief Engr. Jas. Entwistle, U. S. N., Bath, Me.
Levi R. Greene, Manager Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston.
Arthur R. Bush, Dist. Engr. Edison General Electric Co., Boston.
O. C. Lewis, Inspector, Hartford, Conn., Steam Boiler Insur. Co.
G. W. W. Dove, Mechanical Engineer, Andover, Mass.
John T. Hawkins, Managing Engineer Campbell Printing Press Co., Taunton, Mass.
Robt. B. Lincoln, M. E. Waters Governor Co., Boston.
Henry Holmes, 12 Portland st., Boston.
L. B. Perkins, General Agent Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.
Geo. E. Whitney, Chief Engr. Water Works, Stamford, Ct.
Samuel A. Randall, Supt. Trip Mfg. Co., Boston.
Chas. Kenner, Pawtucket, R. I.
Wm. S. Brown, Mechanical Engr., 79 Milk st., Boston.
C. W. Doten, Mech. Engr., 745 Dorchester Ave., Boston.
T. J. Lavery, Superintendent Engr. East Boston Ferries, 10 East Dedham st., Boston.
Geo. R. Holt, Burlington, Vt.
Albert Jackson, Chief Engr. L. H. steamer *Verbena*, Woods Hole, Mass.
John A. Pingree, Star Brass Mfg. Co., Boston.
E. P. Richardson, Manchester, N. H.
Regrets received from Engr.-in-Chief G. W. Melville and Chief Engr. C. H. Loring.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The C. O. Fort Thomas will send Recruit Louis H. Rhyn, Co. C, 6th Inf., to Fort Ontario (S. O. 55, March 20, D. V. A.)

1st Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, adjt., 8th Inf., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service, for the Dept. of the Platte, at Fort McKinney, Wyo., in place of 2d Lieut. Frank Owen, 8th Inf., relieved (S. O. 30, March 16, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 30, March 16, D. Platte.)

Capt. W. Crozier, O. D., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., in connection with tests of ordnance. 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav., will proceed from Washington to his home in South Carolina and on March 31 will proceed to join his troop at Fort Riley. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Farley, O. D., will inspect steel projectiles and pneumatic dynamite guns at Cold Spring, N. Y. Col. D. R. Clendenin, 2d Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home. The retirement of Lieut.-Col. Edmond Butler, 17th Inf., for age is announced. The following transfers in the 2d Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. John Kiuzie, from Co. B to Co. E; 1st Lieut. C. W. Rowell, from Co. E to Co. K; 1st Lieut. F. B. Andrus, from Co. E to Co. B. Surg. P. Middleton, U. S. A., is relieved from St. Francis Bks. and will proceed to Newport Bks. for duty (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

The proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf., who was recently tried at Fort Monroe on a charge of duplicating his pay accounts have been received at the War Department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The story of the "Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro (N. C.) Expedition, Dec., 1862," under Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, is told in a little volume published at the price of \$1 by W. W. Howe, 157 E. 37th street, New York. The object of this expedition was to create a diversion in favor of Burnside, who was then marching on Fredericksburg.

Messrs. John Wiley and Sons, 33 East 10th street, New York, have added to their valuable list of standard publications "Value Geurs," by H. W. Spangler, P. A. Engr. U. S. N., Whitney Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Pennsylvania: Analysis by the Zener Diagram, 106 illustrations. It embodies the latest information on this subject contained in the standard text books and the current periodicals, such as *Engineering* and the *Engineer*, and the problems are in most cases made up from the data of engines actually in use.

"Trial by Combat," by George Neilson, New York, Macmillan and Co., is an interesting historical account of the judicial duel in England and Scotland. In vogue among the tribes of Northern Europe, before their written history began, it disappeared with the decay of the chivalry of the Middle Ages, leaving behind it "to carry on the old barbaric line a bastard scion, the private duel, which first asserted its pernicious presence when the eye of its parent had grown dim, and its hand waxed feeble in the extremity of age." As late as 1812 an English litigant demanded and was accorded the right to settle a disputed account by a resort to the wager of battle.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., retired, formerly colonel, 4th Artillery, has printed for private circulation, in neat pamphlet form, a series of letters written during his tour in Europe last summer. The editor of the *Millerton, Pa., Advocate* says: "The letters are replete with interest, showing close observation and characteristic ability and vigor of thought. The General is quite advanced in years, but seems to hold his age well, with no decadence of mental faculties, and reasonably good health. The book referred to is especially interesting to us, and we shall preserve it with care in grateful remembrance of the donor, who occupies a prominent place in our recollections of boyish days in Dixie during the first half of our three years' term of enlistment."

The Confederate leaders have not yet succeeded in settling their differences concerning the Battle of Manassas or Bull Run. Jefferson Davis, G. W. Smith, and Joseph E. Johnston have each had his say on the subject, and now Gen. Beauregard strives for the last word in a volume just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, entitled "A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas of July, 1861." It was originally intended as a magazine article in reply to one published in the *Century* by Gen. Johnston, and having grown beyond the prescribed limits, is here presented as an independent publication. Additional value is given to the work by the appendix, containing a Summary of the Art of War, Principles, Maxime, etc., by Gen. Beauregard. Several maps illustrate the text.

James J. Chapman, Washington, has published "Part II., Grand Tactics," of that valuable treatise, translated from the French, by Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d Art., entitled "Modern War," by Gen. V. Derrécaix, Director of the Geographical Service of the French Army, late Vice Commandant of the Superior War School, Paris." All of the illustrations and examples are drawn from European experience, especially that acquired in the Franco-Prussian war. It would have added very much to the interest and value of the book if the translator could have given notes here and there, citing parallel illustrations from our own experience which it is well to have constantly before the American student of military methods. This is not said, however, to disparage in any way the valuable service Lieut. Foster has rendered by his excellent translation of this standard publication, of which we have already found occasion to speak in warm terms of commendation.

There is a general feeling that the possibilities of the present mechanical era are merely the prophecy of the greater possibilities of a coming age, and speculative thought turns in our day from the contemplation of heavenly kingdoms to the re-creation of our mundane sphere. Such writers as the author of the "Gates Ajar" and the "Gates Wide Open" are succeeded by those of the Bellamy school, who appear to be creating a literature of their own, in which the facts of science and the speculations of fancy are united in inextricable confusion. One of the latest comers into this field is an officer of the Army, Lt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cav., whose volume with suggestive title of "A. D. 2000" is published by Laird and Lee, Chicago. Its hero is an army officer who accomplishes the unheard of feat of taking a leave of absence for 120 years and returning at its end to ascertain how "things is working." He gets around the guileless War Dept. by the aid of two co-conspirators among his comrades, the exigencies of the story compelling a departure from the rules of honest dealing supposed to characterize the "officer and gentleman." If Lieut. Fuller's characters are little off color in this respect they are perhaps all the more interesting, for, as it is, the little idiosyncrasy of departure from the strict proprieties constitute much of the spice of life—especially in novels. That distinguished military leader, Gen. Benj. F. Butler, is reported to have said he never thoroughly enjoyed himself until he had lost his character. (These remarks, it should be said in passing, are intended only for officers on the retired list who are proof against temptation.) Returning to Mr. Fuller's book we find in it evidences of a strong imagination which—overleaping the bounds of conventional writing—makes sport of the centuries. The method by which the hero transports himself out of the present, and into the future, displays an elaborate ingenuity in its conception and is an amusing travesty on scientific methods. As a whole, the volume is interesting and will repay perusal. Mr. Bellamy might perhaps claim that it is an infringement on his patent, but it may be accepted as an improvement, such as custom allows. We must refer to the book for a description of the world and the army as they will be in A. D. 2000.

Munn and Co., New York, publish an octavo volume by Geo. M. Hopkins entitled, "Experimental Science, Elementary, Practical and Experimental." It is illustrated by more than 650 engravings and is a complete encyclopedia of physics teaching by the experimental methods and converting the dry studies which once oppressed the classroom into an exhilarating pastime. It may, indeed, serve as a substitute for the "Boy's Own Book" of an early day, carrying the young student and experimenter as far beyond the possibilities of his father's youthful studies as modern science is in advance of the learning of an earlier day. The solution of all of the problems is within the possibilities of simple arithmetical methods. The material for the work is furnished by articles in that fascinating and useful publication, the *Scientific American*. These have been revised or rewritten with copious additions and engravings that are far superior in clearness and interest to the conventional illustrations of the ordinary text books. A lad of 16 to whom we have given the volume finds it of unfailing interest. The variety of experiment is endless.

LACQUER FOR SHIPS BOTTOMS.

If the Japanese, with their lacquer, solve for us the problem of protecting ships bottoms from fouling they will cypher ambitious American inventors out of the prospective profits attending the solution of this question. The use of lacquer for this purpose was originally suggested by Mr. Hotta, a lacquer manufacturer of Tokio, who observed that pieces of old lacquer recovered from the sea showed but little effect of salt and water, the lacquer being practically unattacked. Since then tests similar to that pending at the Brooklyn Navy-yard have been made, and seven ships of the Japanese Navy and two of the Russian Navy have had their bottoms successfully covered with lacquer. In June, 1886, 1,200 feet of the bottom of the *Fuso Kan*, a Japanese warship, was covered with the preparation. The ship was not docked again until September, 1887, when, as Lt. J. B. Murdock, of our Navy, who has investigated the subject, reports, the lacquered portion was in a perfect condition. In December, 1888, the ship was again docked, but the lacquer coat was found to be so good that no repairs were made. In June, 1889, and again in April, 1890, the ship was docked and the lacquer covering was found to be almost as clean as when originally applied. Many other vessels of the Japanese Navy have since been lacquered, the work being all done by Messrs. Hotta and Co., who hold an exclusive monopoly under the laws of Japan, practically the equivalent of an American patent.

The following description is given by Lieut. Murdock of the method employed in lacquering a ship: "When the ship is docked, the bottom is carefully scraped of all yellow rust, or paint, or other matter that is not strongly adherent. If old paint adheres firmly, it is not necessary to remove it. The bottom of the ship is then shut in by screens of old canvas suspended from just above the water line to the bottom of the dock. When everything is in readiness, the first coat of protective lacquer is applied and worked down into a smooth, uniform coating with a soft brush. One man can lacquer about 500 square feet in eight hours. The time of drying of the first coat is from three to four hours to one day, according to the temperature and moisture of the air. In cold weather the drying process is tedious. The number of coats considered necessary is at least three of the protective and the same number of the anti-fouling lacquer. Under favorable circumstances the ship would not be in dock more than six days, but ten would be more probable."

"The cost of the lacquering is stated by the contractors as 5 cents for thirty-six square feet—about 13 cents United States gold per square foot."

APPARATUS FOR TESTING A SHIP'S SPEED.

An apparatus has been devised by officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for testing Engineer-in-Chief Melville's method of making speed trials, hitherto referred to in the JOURNAL, viz., by counting the revolutions of the screw after first observing the performance of a vessel's machinery in a run of over a measured mile course in smooth water. It has received the approval of the Board of Bureau Chiefs, and will probably be tried in the next vessel that is ready for her trial trip.

The new instrument is somewhat on the principle of the Morse register, but it has a governing attachment for varying the speed of the paper, five pens instead of two, and the motion is given to the pens by the magnet armatures. The essential features of the apparatus are thus described by Asst. Engr. W. D. Weaver in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers just issued: By means of a clock train paper tape is pressed above the pens on which, at each electrical contact, a mark is made by one of the latter. To an arbor of the train is attached one of three inertia governors, by means of which the speed at which the tape is paid out can be regulated. One of these permits a motion of one-half inch per second, another of one inch, and a third of one and one-half inches per second. Running free, the tape has a speed of about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per second. The five pens are actuated by four magnets. To one of the magnets is led the interrupted current of an electric chronometer, to two others the currents established by contact on the port and starboard shafts, respectively, and through the fourth momentary current is passed at the instant of arriving on and leaving the measured mile course. To the latter armature are connected two pens, which work on the two margins of the tape, thus permitting a datum line to be drawn, from which are measured the fractional parts of time and revolution.

For trial trips it is proposed that there shall be three range observers, one at the bow, another amidships, and a third on the poop. As the ship enters or leaves the range course the observers will touch a key and a record will be made on the tape.

By a Swedish method, recently invented, the hardness of iron and steel while in process of manufacture is determined by ascertaining the strength of a current of electricity required to melt it, as compared with the strength of the current required for the fusion of a standard piece of metal of determined degree of hardness, and of the same diameter to be tested.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Twelfth New York.—Colonel H. Dowd.

The regiment, in command of Col. Dowd, assembled on Wednesday night at its armory for review by Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward and the presentation of long service, marksman and team badges. The assembly was sounded promptly at 8.15. Considerable time elapsed after the 1st sergeant's call had sounded, before anything further was done, but the regiment was finally equalized into three battalions of four companies, representing a brigade in line of masses. The first battalion was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Miller, the second by Major Leonard, and the third by Capt. Burns. In the formation of the battalion into close column of companies for the purposes of review, the commandant of the second company of the third battalion dressed his company to the left instead of to the right. The acting adjutant in posting the markers, took hold of them and put them into place; he should not have touched them. The formation was accomplished without delay, and the battalion turned over to Col. Dowd by Act, Adj't. Wainwright in very creditable style. The regiment was then presented to the reviewing officer and, at his request, the commanding officer accompanied him in the review in line. The band played a popular waltz, and the review certainly had a greater air of impressiveness than usually prevails. The men were steady and the battalions looked very solid. The regiment then passed in review and this movement was also executed very creditably. The distances were good and the salutes of the officers were in the main correct. After the passage, the battalions formed in line of battle, and the companies were then dismissed. The regiment was then reformed for dress parade, with Lieut.-Col. Miller in command. The second formation was also executed with promptness. When the manual was executed by the various companies, the pieces, at the order arms, were brought to the ground lightly, but when the movement was executed by the battalion they were brought down with a "bang." It is difficult to see why this distinction was made, and it should be corrected. The 1st sergeants were brought to the front and centre at the double time and before the drum major and the left sergeants, after reporting, had returned half way to their places, the adjutant faced about, saluted, and reported the battalion. The lieutenant-colonel, however, was alive to the occasion, and did not return the adjutant's salute until the non-coms. in question had reached their proper places. The manner of distributing the badges did not strike us favorably and much time could have been saved and the ceremony made much more impressive. Two hundred and thirty-seven marksman's badges were presented.

Medals for long and faithful service were presented to the following: Comy.-Sergt. A. L. Huyler, N. C. S., 20 years; Drummer John Carr, Co. A, 20 years; Capt. W. Content, Co. H, Color Sergt. C. N. Bajart, N. C. S., 1st Sergt. Wm. Warren, Co. A, Pvt. G. B. Metz, Co. B, and Pvt. E. P. Nelson, Co. G, 10 years.

The following members of the regimental rifle team for 1890, were awarded badges: Asst.-Surz. C. L. Lindley, staff; Capt. W. Content, Co. H; Capt. Chas. J. Seiter, Co. C; 1st Lieut. A. E. Schuman, Co. G; Sergt.-Major Augustus Kingsland, N. C. C.; Ord.-Sergt. T. J. Dolan, N. C. S.; 1st Sergt. J. H. Noziglia, Co. B; 1st Sergt. W. L. Frost, Co. C; Sergt. A. B. Van Huse, Co. B; Sergt. C. B. Jackson, Co. C; Pvt. J. O'Donnell, Co. F; Pvt. J. J. Stein, Co. I; Pvt. G. Donovan, Co. K, and Capt. C. S. Burns, Co. B, captain of the team.

In some instances commanders marched their companies over entirely too much ground to gain certain points. Once in particular—in the left wing—the commandant of the 6th company in line broke by fours to the left, marched his company about 20 yards to the left, brought them into line by fours right, then broke by fours to the right, inclined to the right, and marched back the 20 yards; all this to gain a little distance to the rear of his original position. The command, "right backward dress," would have answered fully as well. The guard duty was very fairly performed; a corporal in conducting his detail should march at the left of the left file, and should not allow his detail to get within a yard of the sentinel to be relieved before halting it. The military ceremonies were followed by dancing. Prominent military men were present, among others being Majors Crocker and Montant, 1st Brigade Staff, Captains Rand and Nesbitt, 7th Regt., and Col. Ward. The Committee of Arrangements were Major R. W. Leonard, chairman; Surz. Nelson H. Henry, Capt. W. H. Kirby, Lieut. J. Nelson Borland and Lieut. Chas. Warren.

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

COMPANIES I, F, K, H, and E, composing the right wing, assembled for drill in the school of the battalion on Friday evening, March 13. The line was formed with six commands of twelve files. The second and third companies were formed with the short men on the right, instead of the tall men. This mistake was not rectified. Adj't. Murphy turned the battalion over to Col. Cavanagh, who put the command through the manual of arms, which was fairly executed. The regiment was then turned over to Major Duffy, who put the battalion on the march. In executing on the left close column of companies, when the command had halted the order was given, form division right oblique. The rear companies did not come to right oblique until the command march, when they should have done so at the first command. There was considerable delay in dressing the division and the guides were slow in covering. At the command on first division deploy column fours left, the guides should come out and mark the line. The first division attempted to dress up on the markers with arms at a right shoulder. The commandant of that division should have first brought his men to carry arms before giving the command right dress. The execution of right of divisions to the rear into column was better accomplished. When the command was ordered to break into companies, some of the companies were dressed on the wrong flank, and at the

command left into line wheel, some of the company guides who should have stood fast, took their positions in the line when they should have waited until the command, guides posts. The carelessness of the guides were certainly very trying to the instructor. Many of the movements were repeated with more or less success. After the battalion had been brought to a halt, Major Duffy addressed them with some well-timed remarks relative to giving attention to their drills, and hoped every man would endeavor to make as good a record as possible, especially for the coming inspection. The line was formed for review by Major Duffy. The reviewing officer, Col. Cavanagh, inspected the line, which was very good, but the marching of the companies in review was not satisfactory. Some of the companies did not come to carry arms until they had arrived opposite the reviewing officer, and the men came to a carry one after another, which marred the effect. There was quite a large number of absences at this drill.

Forty-seventh New York.—Lieut.-Col. Eddy.

Co. A, B, D and I, 47th Regt., assembled for battalion drill on Tuesday night, March 10. The four companies were equalized into 5 commands of 12 files, and decided too much time was lost in effecting the equalization, one-half hour elapsing between the first and the adjutant's call. Some allowance must be made, however, for the acting adjutant, Lieut. Fish, of Co. B, as it was his first appearance in that capacity; but in order to have facilitated matters he should, if necessary, have been coached by the commanding officer of the battalion. Some of the 1st sergeants should learn the proper commands. The order, "company carry arms" is not correct, nor is "company right face." In giving commands, sergeants should hold their pieces at a "carry." The acting sergeant-major saluted other non-commissioned officers when addressing them, and in some instances they returned it. The battalion came near being formed without the colors, but fortunately the omission was discovered just before the signal for adjutant's call had been given. A sergeant was instructed to get the colors and carried them to the color company, which received them correctly, that is, as correctly as could be done under the circumstances, the color guard not having been sent with the sergeant. The line was then formed, both markers being faced to the right. The companies were brought on the line very fairly, and the battalion was turned over to the battalion commander, Major Pettigrew, in good style. In the rear open order, the adjutant should supervise the dress of the line of file closers and not take his place until the command "front." The battalion was then put through the manual, and entirely too much time was consumed in instructing the men, correcting mistakes, etc., that should properly have been done at company drills. At the "order arms" the pieces were brought to the ground with a bang. The execution of the manual was ragged, the dropping of the left hand in resuming the carry being particularly so. The 1st sergeants, except the one in the fourth company, executed all the manual. The company officers faced about when the manual was being executed, but they did not correct a single mistake. The command, "column of companies, break from right to march to left," was given with the pieces at a carry. As a consequence, in the left turn, some of the men brought their pieces to a right shoulder, while others took the run at a carry. In marching in column of companies, the distances were very good. This was noticeable so in the 5th and 6th companies, which was fully demonstrated when the battalion wheeled into line. The field officers, when the battalion was in column of companies, marched on either flank, as fancy suited them, and frequently the senior and adjutant would be on one flank and the junior and sergeant major on the other. In the column of fours, the latter marched on the outer flank of the junior field officer. In the "companies break from right to march to left," the commandant of the 4th company marched on the left of his company until the command, "left turn," when he took his proper place. In the "on right into line," the markers were placed facing inward, instead of toward the point of rest. At the command "right into line wheel," from a halt, the left sergeant of the leading company did not baste and place himself on the new alignment facing inward, nor was he corrected in this by the junior field officer. In posting guides in movements on the right, the senior field officer only posted the guides of the right wing. He should have posted them all. In deploying into line, the captain of a company (with the exception of the flank company) should not give the command "support arms" until the commandant of the company, next arriving on the line, has given the command "front." In allowing a junior officer to dress his company when arriving on line, the senior should step to the front, not go to the rear rank. Entirely too much time was consumed in marching by fours around the armory. With ample drill floor capacity, movements can be executed from one side of the room as well as the other, but the C. O. religiously marched his battalion around to the exact spot where the movement had been previously executed, and sometimes twice around. In the deployment of the double column to the front, the left guide of the right company of the 1st division did not come out on the line. Toward the end of the evening, this was corrected, however. In the deployment of the double column to the right, the command is "right into line, wheel," not "right companies, right into line wheel," etc. In placing a guide, officers should learn to keep their hands off the man.

In forming line from column of companies, the companies were almost invariably halted 10 or 12 yards behind the alignment. The execution—or rather non-execution—of the "change direction by the right flank" was very ludicrous. The markers were posted about 10 yards to the right and two yards in advance of the leading company on a line parallel with it, and at the command "march," the commandants of all except the 5th company gave the command "fours right" and when opposite the markers "fours left." The commandant of the 5th company started out to execute the movement properly, but finding the balance of the battalion all at sea, halted his company and awaited developments. They soon came in the shape of an order to bring his company in rear of the others. A second execution of the movement met with better results, being done correctly. Had the markers been properly posted in the first instance, the commandant of the 1st company might not have been led astray. At the command "to the right close column of companies," the battalion executed "on the right." The position of the battalion, with the 1st company marching at right angles to the others, doubtless misled the commandants of companies. When movements were not executed properly the battalion commander seldom fully explained them, as should have been done. The men in marching showed a disposition to shuffle, which was not corrected, and the first step was a stamp, officers as well as the men committing this error. The marching in battalion front, which closed the drill, was decidedly the best movement of the evening. Its execution was excellent, the alignment being well kept. The regiment, it is true, had suffered from a lack of battalion drills, but few being held last season, and having one of the finest drill floors in the State, it should, and doubtless will, show a marked improvement in this respect before the end of the season.

4th Separate Co., N. Y.—Capt. John I. Pruyne.

THIS command assembled at the armory for inspection and muster by Col. McGrath March 3 at 7 P. M., and the following is the result:

| Officers..... | Present..... | Absent..... | Total..... |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Enlisted men..... | 68 | 0 | 72 |

Present and absent at last muster.....

The military appearance of the company was very good and it was in very good condition, and up to the standard. Percentage present, 88.8. Not only were the arms to be found in first-class condition, but the armor, also, and proved that the armor is the right man in the proper place. Two members were expelled recently for being absent from inspection without a good excuse. This command has been thoroughly instructed in School of the Soldier and Company. Skirmish drill and guard mount will now devote the balance of the drill session to battalion movements. The command will be divided into four companies and will form in single rank 12 file front, and will be commanded by 1st Lieut. Wm. H. McVicar, 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Thompson, 1st Sergt. Chas. F. Nugent and Sergt. Thomas A. Robinson, Sergts. John W. Arbuckle and Geo. S. Mallinson. Corp. Wm. H. McPherson and A. W. Nugent will act as right guides of companies: Corp. H. L. Quick, Horton W. Mallinson, Fred. A. Webb and Pvt. Stephen Williams left guides of companies; Corp. Geo. White, color bearer; Pvt. Thomas M. Frazier and Frank Chaydeane, right and left general guides; Sergt. A. K. Shipman, sergeant major; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. E. E. Colton, adjutant. Battalion drills will be continued until the last Friday in April, when the drill session will close with a reception and presentation of prizes and buttons for armor practice.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
 March 30.—Review and Grand Concert by Gilmore at 2d Regt. armory, N. Y.
 March 30.—Review of 47th N. Y., at armory.
 March 30.—Exhibition drill and reception Co. F, 1st Regt., Phila., Pa.
 March 31.—Review and presentation of crosses of honor, 7th N. Y., at armory.
 March 31.—Athletic games, 8th N. Y.
 March 31.—Review and reception, 3d Battery, N. Y., at armory.
 April 1.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y.
 April 15.—Celebration of 7th Regt., N. Y., Veterans.
 April 15.—Athletic games, 12th N. Y.
 April 20.—Review of 18th N. Y., at armory.
 April 23.—Entertainment of Veteran Corps, 18th N. Y., at armory.
 May 6.—Musical entertainment, Co. B, 12th N. Y., at armory.

CONNECTICUT.

FRANK B. LANE, of New Haven, having been discharged on account of physical disability, 1st Sergt. Henry Carter, of Co. A, Waterbury, has been appointed sergeant-major of the 2d Regiment. One of the New Haven papers complains because the appointment went to Waterbury, but the soldiers themselves are well satisfied. Serious charges have been made against 1st Lieut. Henry Mathews, Co. F, 4th Regt., Norwalk. Sergt. Latson, of the company, declared that last October, when the men shot for State decorations, Mathews arranged for him as one of the markers to falsify the scores as shot by himself, Lieut. Aiken and Corp. Hunt, so that they would qualify as sharpshooters. By a system of signals the scheme was a success. Latson says he felt obliged to obey orders, but since then his conscience has been hurting him. There will be an investigation.

The adjutant-general disapproved the election of Sergt. W. J. Cullen and Private R. H. Cullen as 1st and 2d lieutenants of Co. D, 3d Regt., New London, and appointed Sergt.-Maj. David Connor 1st lieutenant, and Pvt. W. R. Beach 2d lieutenant. The company has now suspended Lieut. Beach and excluded Lieut. Connor from all privileges of the civil organization. They were appointed at the instance of Col. Haven. Thomas O. Thompson has been elected captain of the company to succeed Capt. St. Clare.

Co. H, of Hartford, is the latest 1st Regiment company to get into trouble. Comy.-Sergt. J. F. Lehr was elected 2d lieutenant, but on the ground that he did not receive a majority the election was disapproved at headquarters. Then Sergt. P. H. Ober was elected, receiving 37 to 21 for Lehr. 1st Lt. C. H. Patterson filed a protest against the appointment of Ober on the ground of bribery and irregularity. Sergt. King published a personal letter in the newspapers for which he was reduced to the ranks. Now Adjutant-General Embler has ordered a court of inquiry into the conduct and efficiency of Capt. W. H. McLean of that company. The court consists of Major Lucien F. Burgee of the 2d, Captain Terrill of the 4th, and Capt. Thompson of the 3d. It has already begun its work and has allowed Capt. McLean to appear with counsel.

The evidence is all in and the arguments have been made in the case of ex-Brig.-Gen. Graham's appeal to the Senate to undo Gov. Bulkeley's work and reinstate him.

During last month Waterbury sent more recruits to the Regular Army than any one town in the country.

Col. Doherty has issued a congratulatory letter to the 2d Regiment, on their having attained 96.61 as a figure of merit for February. This is the highest figure ever reached in this State with the exception of that of the same regiment last May, 96.81. Co. F, (New Haven Grays,) leads this time with 99.51.

In the competition for marksmen's badges, Co. I, 2d Regt., Meriden, distanced the brigade with 64 men. Co. A, of Waterbury, and Co. H, 3d Regt., came next.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. T. J. STEWART, 1st Brigade, N. G. Pa., announces the following appointments on the brigade staff: Capt. Frank G. Sweeney, Co. B, 6th Regt. Inf., to be inspector, with the rank of major; Robert Adams, Jr., to be judge advocate, with the rank of major; Thos. Potter, Jr., to be quartermaster, with the rank of major. Maj. Sweeney served two years as instructor in the Pa. Military Academy. In March, 1881, was elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. B, 6th Regt., N. G. P. In less than two years was made captain, which rank he has held continuously up to the present time. His company gained quite a reputation for efficiency. Major Potter was appointed an aide on the Governor's staff in 1887, afterwards becoming assistant quartermaster general. When there were no opportunities to officially benefit the Guard he stirred up interest in rifle practice in the 1st Brigade by presenting handsome trophies. Major Robert Adams, Jr., first entered the Guard in 1874, when he enlisted in the City Troop. Was appointed judge advocate of the 1st Brigade in 1881 and A. D. C. on Governor's staff in 1887, and was appointed Minister to Brazil.

The next social event of any moment in the Penn. N. G. will be the annual reception and exhibition drill by Co. F, 1st Regt. These entertainments have become so popular that, in order to avoid crowding, each year the number of invitations has been reduced, and of the 1,000 issued for Easter Monday, March 30, it is expected that over 90 per cent. will be used.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

THE Superior Court of the State of Washington has reinstated Lieut. W. H. Gorham, of the 1st Regt., Washington N. G., and ousted Mr. Chas. H. Ames, who succeeded him as 2d lieutenant. Lieut. Gorham was tried and dismissed under the 63d Article of War, because he remonstrated against the use of the regimental armory by a Hibernian society, but he was not put under arrest or suspended from duty during his trial. The Court held that through a defect of legislation there were no rules governing the State militia, and that the Articles of War were not applicable to them. Even if this were not the case the proceedings were irregular, the Governor exceeding his authority in ordering the Court, and the accused not having been furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications within the time required by law as required by Sec. 535. The Court says: "Courts martial are generally railroaded through; the accused may be arrested one evening and shot the next, but then the accused generally knows what he is being tried for. Sec. 535 was not complied with at all. We base our

ruling principally upon the violation of this section." It would appear from this decision that the Washington militia are in need of instruction in some of the elementary principles of military administration. The authorities of that State would appear to share the opinion of Gov. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, that to be military it is only necessary to be arbitrary.

VARIOUS.

The next battalion drills in the 9th N. Y., Col. Seward, take place as follows: Cos. A, H, K, B and G, March 24, and Cos. E, D, I, C and F March 25.

Alonzo B. Coit has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General Ohio National Guard, with rank of colonel, vice Thomas T. Dill, promoted.

Co. D did not enter a team in the first competition. A review by Gen. Fitzgerald and presentation of crosses of honor will take place at the armory on Tuesday evening, March 31.

The old members of Co. I, 22d N. Y., and the friends of ex-Capt. J. P. Leo now in the regiment—of which there are not a few—are going to unite in giving a dinner in his honor early in April.

The 29th anniversary of the 47th N. Y. will be celebrated at the regimental armory by a review by Gen. J. V. Meesole and veterans and presentation of 100 per cent. medals on Monday evening, March 30.

The companies of the 1st Regt., N. G. Pa., will be inspected by the brigade inspector as follows: Tuesday, March 31, Cos. E, G; Wednesday, April 1, Cos. B, H; Thursday, April 2, Cos. C, I, K; Friday, April 3, Cos. A, D, F.

The 21st Sep. Co., Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. H. Lloyd, have been turning out 101 men at its regular weekly drills. The 21st is noted for its excellent drill attendance and its appearance generally. It is one of the leading companies in the State.

The annual return of the District of Columbia militia for the year 1890, which has been made to the War Department, shows the strength of the command on Dec. 31 to have been 1,588. Since that date it has been increased by over 100 new enrollees.

Col. H. C. Clark, 32d N. Y., has ordered a number of new uniforms for recruits, to be paid for out of the regimental treasury; these, with other necessary supplies, not being forthcoming from the State. A gymnasium is being fitted up in the armory.

Application was made to general headquarters that, with a view to settle the internal differences in the regiment, Col. Cavasagh be relieved and Col. D. E. Austen, 13th Regt., be detailed temporarily in his place. This recommendation, however, will hardly be carried out.

Major Grant, of New York, will review the 22d N. Y. at its armory on March 30 (Easter Monday). Following the military exercises, there will be a promenade-concert by Gilmore's famous band. Capt. Franklin Bartlett, Co. D, is spoken of as the next Major, and the probability of his election being unanimous seems sure.

Company drills in the 71st N. Y., Col. F. Kopper, will be discontinued until further orders, and battalion drills are held in their stead. The remaining drills to take place on the present schedule are: Cos. B, G and I, March 23 and 30; Cos. D, F and K, March 25 and April 1; Cos. A, C and H, March 20 and 27.

The fourth company, 1st Battalion, N. Y. State Naval Reserve, was organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14. G. W. Blair was elected chairman. Mr. R. P. Fershaw, an ex-member of the Naval Academy, has been offered the captaincy of the new company, and it is thought will accept. The new company will meet weekly at Everett Hall, Brooklyn, on Saturday evenings.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Eddy was unanimously elected colonel of the 47th N. Y. on March 18. Gen. McLeer presided. Colonel-elect Eddy is a general favorite in the regiment, and under his administration it will undoubtedly prosper and reach the desired standard. Colonel-elect Eddy joined the regiment as a private Nov. 16, 1875; was promoted 2d Lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1877; 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1878; adjutant, April 6, 1881; major, Nov. 19, 1884; Lieutenant-colonel, April 2, 1890. Major W. B. Pettigrew will, it is said, be elected lieutenant-colonel and Adj't. W. H. Hubbell, major.

The plan to create the office of major-general in the National Guard of New York—establishing a division, but leaving the four brigades as at present constituted—seems to meet with general approval, as does also the proposition that Adjutant-General Porter shall have the new position. It is conceded on all sides that General Porter has been instrumental in bringing the National Guard up to its present state of efficiency, and that it could not do better than continue him at its head. But the idea of consolidating the new office of Major-General with that of Adjutant-General, meets with general disapproval, as it should. The latter scheme is a ridiculous one, to say the least, and should never be allowed to become a law.

The staff of Gov. C. B. Winans, of Michigan, is announced as follows: Brig.-Gen. Judson S. Farrar, Adjt.-Gen.; M. Clemens; Brig.-Gen. Henry B. Lethbridge, 1st Gen. and ex-officio member State Military Board, Detroit; Brig.-Gen. Fred. B. Wood, Q. M. Gen.; Adrian; Col. Edwin F. Conely, D. C. and president State Military Board, Detroit; Col. Edgar P. Beverly, A. D. Gen. and treasurer State Military Board, Owosso; Cos. John H. Mitchell, James A. Leiserson, Ira G. Humphrey and John G. Schielein, A. D. Co.; Col. Newton H. Barnard, Paym.-Gen.; Three Rivers; Lieut.-Col. La Fayette Harter, A. Q. M. Gen., Detroit; Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Robertison, A. A. Gen., Lansing; Major Geo. G. Winans, military secretary, Lansing; Major Patrick H. Phillips, J. A. Port Huron; Major Frank M. Drummond, A. Q. M. Gen., Jackson.

To stimulate armory marksmanship in the 12th N. Y., the Executive Committee of the Regimental Rifle Club have decided to inaugurate "A Class Match," as follows: 1st class, open to those who have scored 42 points or better at 200 and 500 yards. One prize for two competitions, viz.: May 9 and 16, prize \$15. Second class, to consist of those who have made 35 points and not more than 42 at the above ranges, two competitions; April 25 and May 2; two prizes, \$12.50 and \$10. Third class, open to all those competitors who have never made 35 points or better at above ranges; matches on April 4, 11 and 18; three prizes, viz.: \$10, \$7 and \$5. There will be five shots at each range in the matches referred to, and the three highest scores will count. The membership in the rifle club is open to all members and veterans of the regiment.

The proposed amendments to the laws governing the Rhode Island militia, advocated by Adjt.-Gen. Dyer, provide first, for a change in the present organization of active militia by doing away with the brigade formation, reducing the two eight company regiments of infantry and two separate companies each, eliminating the cavalry and signal corps as such, and retaining the present four gun battery and machine gun battery, the whole force to report direct to the adjutant-general. They further provide that the several cities and towns shall furnish to companies or parts of the active militia located therein, suitable armories, for drill and the keeping of arms, equipment and other property furnished by the State. Also the modifications regarding the encampment before referred to.

The commanding officers of the 1st and 2d N. Y. Brigades, who met at the residences of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald, on Monday evening last, decided that at future outdoor parades they would not submit to the extortions demands of the bands for extra pay, and in the event of any such claim the commands would simply parade with the field music. General Fitzgerald suggested the establishment of a court of honor similar to those in the British and French armies. Before such a court could be brought personal quarrels, breaches of etiquette, and many little acts which, while not technically contrary to military law, tend to lower the tone of the service. The suggestion was unanimously approved, and General Fitzgerald was requested to formulate it and present it at the next meeting.

2d Lieut. J. M. Wainwright, 12th N. Y., recently appointed acting adjutant of the regiment, made his first appearance at a ceremony at the review on March 18 and performed the duties of his new office very creditably.

The bill introduced in the Massachusetts State Legislature providing that "no person shall be eligible to appointment on the staff of the commander-in-chief who has not been, or is not now, in the service of the militia of this Commonwealth, or in the Naval or Military Service of the United States, excepting the four sides-de-camp," is heartily supported by the militia of the State, as it should be.

The second competition in the team of five match of the 7th N. Y. was shot at the armory range March 14, and was won by the team from Co. B by three points. The aggregate score of each team in the two competitions, arranged in order of merit to date, is as follows:

| | First Competition, Nov. 29. | Second Competition, March 14. | Total. |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Co. B..... | 313 | 319 | 632 |
| Co. A..... | 315 | 316 | 631 |
| Co. F..... | 320 | 300 | 620 |
| Co. K..... | 311 | 314 | 625 |
| Co. H..... | 315 | 303 | 618 |
| Co. G..... | 307 | 308 | 615 |
| Co. C..... | 299 | 310 | 609 |
| Co. E..... | 298 | 307 | 595 |
| Co. I..... | 287 | 305 | 592 |
| Co. D..... | 299 | 299 | 598 |

Col. Mitchell, of the 14th N. Y., has issued the following circular: "The colonel commanding desires to call the attention of the regiment to the fact that at a regular company drill, on March 4, 1891, of Co. I, the attendance was as follows: Present for duty, 50; absent sick, 8; total members of company, 58. This high standard can be obtained by any other company of the regiment if the men take the proper interest in their duty as National Guardsmen." The plans for the new armory are progressing. The company rooms will be 12 in number and will range along both sides of the main drill hall; each one will be 23 feet wide by 52 feet 8 inches deep. The main drill room will be 200x194, or nearly square. The present drill room is 180x80. On the first floor, also, will be the squad drill room and gymnasium. The council of officers' room on the second floor will be 30x52; the quarters of the field and staff will be 23x52.8, and the medical department will have a room 14.10x42.8. The band and drum corps will each have a room 23x52.8, while the quarters of the non-commissioned staff will be 17x23. The colonel's quarters will be near the 5th avenue entrance, the dimensions being 19x15.6, while the room occupied by the lieutenant colonel and major, adjoining, will be 15.6x14.6. The administration building is to be 15x20. The rifle gallery will be 230 feet long, or 100 yards in the clear. The quartermaster's room will be 47x52.8. The janitor's quarters will be on the top floor, while the basement will be utilized for the kitchen, lavatories, coal cellar, etc.

Referring to the very excellent record in rifle practice of the 13th Regt., P. N. G., Lieut. W. H. Moyer, I. R. P., says: "A brief account of what has been done since the creation of the office of Inspector of Rifles Practice, April 18, 1887, may not be out of place at this time. At that time we had but 101 marksmen and no sharpshooters. We have now 450 marksmen, which number includes 150 sharpshooters. Then our average score in team shooting was 60 points; it is now 20 points more than that. Then we did not have one well equipped range within our territorial limits; now six of our companies have ranges equipped with steel targets, and the other two companies have ranges and fairly well equipped. Then each company had to buy its own ammunition; now the State furnishes sufficient ammunition without cost to the companies to qualify any ordinary company. Then our annual match was unknown, and there was not an individual badge or a trophy on our list; now we have regularly instituted annual matches, and badges and trophies for prizes therein, which cost upwards of \$500. Then rifle practice was in its infancy and was considered a luxury; now it has become a necessity. This important and gratifying change has not been brought about by the work of any one man, or even few men, but is the direct result of the united efforts of a great majority of the members of the regiment."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H.—Write to the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C.

J. W. G.—Write to the Adjutant, 7th U. S. Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kas.

O. H. D.—The "Thornburgh Massacre," as it is called, occurred Sept. 29, 1879.

F.—We have mailed you a copy of the order, referred to in your note of March 12.

S.—Apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army. See par. 3 of Section 2, G. O. 26, A. G. O., 1891.

B.—"Practical information for non-commissioned officers" can be obtained of Mr. E. H. Bouton, Buffalo, Wyoming.

O.—Major-General Alexander Hamilton only commanded the Army a few months, viz., from Dec. 14, 1799, to June 1, 1800.

S. and C.—Your inquiries are sufficiently answered by the statement that the bill providing for the exploration of Alaska did not pass.

H. S. says: "I enlisted in July, 1863, and was mustered into the U. S. Service, S. following. Can I count the period as double service?" Ans.—No.

O.—We understand the selection of Troops K, 7th Cavalry, and I, 9th Cavalry, for station at Ft. Myer, Va., is definite, although not yet announced officially.

R. C.—General Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A., is alive and resides at Detroit, Mich., in good health, we hope. He was graduated in 1827, and is now 83.

W. S. M.—It has been ruled for years that there is no law or regulation affecting the validity of an enlistment made on Sunday. See *Winthrop*, p. 251, par. 8.

R.—The act for the addition of one pound of vegetables to the Army ration was approved June 16, 1890, and is published in G. O. 28, A. G. O., of June 27, 1890.

Nicars asks: My father during the Rebellion was a captain of artillery and lieutenant colonel of volunteers. Am I, his eldest surviving son, entitled to membership in the Loyal Legion? Ans.—Yes.

Mariot asks whether the U. S. S. Marion is in commission; if not, when she is likely to be, and about what date will the officers be ordered to join her? Ans.—She will probably go in commission about the middle of April.

G. asks: 1. Was the amendment to Army Appropriation bill relative to allowances of retired enlisted men passed as a part of the bill? Ans.—No.

2. You stand No. 13 on commissary sergeant list.

Old Subscriber.—You are entitled to ask for your discharge at the end of three years and three months' service and will get it if the character of your antecedent service has been satisfactory. You are not obliged to take a furlough in order to secure the discharge.

G. H. A.—Major M. A. Reno, 7th Cav., in his official report of July 5, 1876, of the Custer massacre (see *JOURNAL* of Aug. 5, 1876, p. 386) said: "I proceeded with the regiment to the battle ground of Custer and buried 204 bodies, including three citizens—Mr. Boston Custer, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Kellogg, of the *New York Herald*."

S. T.—The new Signal Corps, as you term it, will be composed of picked men. Married men and those over 27 years of age will not, as a rule, be enlisted, and all candidates will have to pass a rigid physical examination. Preference, we understand, will be given to suitable candidates, who have served an enlistment and been discharged as non-commissioned officers of the line, and who can furnish testimonials as to qualifications and ability.

C. L. A. asks if the relative rank of officers recently promoted, many of which are of the same date, will be determined according to par. 10 of the Regulations. Ans.—Officers promoted to the same grade the same date retain the same relative rank between themselves as existed prior to the promotion. Officers appointed by selection to the same grade on the same date take relative rank according to par. 10, A. R., 1889.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The memorial tribute to the late Major-General Charles Devens by the Massachusetts Commandery on the evening of March 19, was a fitting expression by surviving comrades of their opinion of the life and services of the deceased officer and patriot.

There being some doubt as to the meaning of the act of Congress authorizing the wearing of war society badges (vide G. O. 133, A. G. O., Series of 1890, and G. O. 385, Navy Dept.), Byr. Maj. Gen. R. B. Hayes, U. S. V., Commander-in-Chief M. O. Loyal Legion of the U. S., decides in an official letter, dated Jan. 20, 1891, to the Minnesota Commandery as follows: "According to a strict reading of the words of the resolution only officers or men who served during the wars mentioned and are members of the societies are allowed to wear the badges. As there are no officers or men now in the Army or Navy who served during the Revolutionary war or the war of 1812, this construction would lead to absurdity, and the right would be confined to such only as served during the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion. It is, however, but reasonable to suppose that Congress intended to grant the privilege to those officers and men now in the Army and Navy who in their own right by service or inheritance have become members of the societies, and are thereby entitled under the constitution of the several societies to wear their insignia, and that accordingly the words 'in their own right' should read to mean 'in their own right by service or inheritance.'"

REVENUE MARINE.

The Bear will leave San Francisco on March 25 on a special mission to Alaska.

March 17.—1st Lieut. W. H. Roberts, detached from the Grand, and ordered to the sloop Vanderbilt at Long Island.

1st Lieut. C. T. Shoemaker, from the Vanderbilt and ordered to the Washington at New York.

1st Asst. Engr. W. J. Blakemore, from the Dexter and ordered to the Chandler at New York.

1st Asst. Engr. E. F. Heden, from the Chandler and ordered to the Hamlin at Boston.

1st Lieut. F. B. Randall, from the Hamlin and ordered to the Corwin at San Francisco.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS.

ACCORDING to Mr. Cannon, Chairman House Committee on Appropriations, the total appropriations during the two sessions of the List Congress were \$170,446,269 more than for the previous Congress, or altogether \$988,410,129. He presents the following tabular comparison with the appropriations of the previous Congress:

Total appropriations List Congress \$988,410,129 55
Deduct for deficiency in pensions that should have been appropriated by the Lth Congress 25,321,907 35

Total appropriations Lth Congress 917,963,595 80
Add for deficiency in pensions belonging to appropriations of that Congress 25,321,907 35

Net increase \$843,285,767 15

Delict the following: Increase on Fortification bills \$82,144 00

Increase on Indian bills for acquisition of Indian lands (all reimbursable) 7,307,146 70

Increase in part by legislative bills on account of force to adjudicate pension claims 867,820 00

Increase on Naval bills to meet contracts for vessels heretofore authorized 14,042,344 00

Increase on Pension bills under Dependent act and for allowances under all laws 62,668,595 00

Increase on Postoffice bills on account of growth of service 22,867,343 58

Increase on Sundry Civil bills: Expenses of Census 2,750,000 00

Support of soldiers in homes 1,620,000 00

Public land service 780,000 00

World's Fair 468,000 00

Improvements of harbors 1,951,200 00

\$2,077,119 00

The increase in the Navy appropriations is mainly due to necessity of meeting contracts for new ships authorized by previous Congresses, and none of it to increase in current ordinary expenses of naval establishment. An Army increase of \$32,085 25 is "due mainly to decrease of desertions under law of present Congress and wise administration."

Mr. Cannon says: "I note with satisfaction that under President Harrison, for the first two years of his Administration, over \$265,000,000 of surplus revenues in the Treasury have been applied to the payment and purchase of the bonded indebtedness of the United States. Wise legislation, appropriation and administration have gone hand in hand together. In the future there will be sufficient revenues to answer liberal appropriations wisely made and administered."

THE NINTH CAVALRY BATTALION.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CAVALRY BATTALION,
IN CAMP NEAR PINE RIDGE, S. D.
March 9, 1891.

Colonel Church, Editor Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR COLONEL: Your thoughtful reminder to the battalion commander, four troop commanders, adjutant, quartermaster, medical and artillery officer of our 134-mile march from the Bad Lands to this agency Dec. 29-30, 1890, by your presentation to each of an engraved whistle, is at hand.

Popular applause when merited, and expressed in the newspaper—the "Vox populi"—is grateful to the soldier and stimulates him to renewed exertion in the performance of duty. The whistle to the 9th Cavalry has its significance, and you may be assured that whenever the 9th "wet their whistle" you with it will be most pleasantly associated by your friends of the 9th CAVALRY BATTALION.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT HAWAIIAN CUSTOM

A HOOKUPU TO DO HONOR TO THE CHARLESTON.

If there was anything needed to strengthen the ties of friendship that bind Hawaii to the United States, the want was fully supplied by the active part taken by the *Charleston* in the recent events affecting so deeply the Hawaiian people. Never before has the United States had such a hold on the friendship and good will of this nation. Never before have the Hawaiians felt that they possessed so true an ally and sympathizer in the United States.

For all the kindness done to them in their late bereavement they tried to show their appreciation by reviving the ancient custom of bestowing "love gifts upon those whom they deem worthy"—a "hookupu"—in honor of the U. S. flagship *Charleston* just before her departure for the coast. Since the time of Queen Emma, this good old custom has not been observed to any extent, but never before has Honolulu witnessed such a "hookupu" as this.

On the morning of the king's funeral, when all the city was filled with natives from the neighboring islands, and when all Oahu was in Honolulu, circulars were ordered distributed among the people by the new Queen, Liliuokalani, one of which was translated by an old native woman to the writer in her own style, as follows:

For the kindness Admiral Brown and officers of *Charleston* for bringing back to his islands our David, all true, loyal natives bring aloha gifts to-morrow to wharf for *Charleston*.

In vain did Admiral Brown protest against the proceeding. He was told that to forbid this kindness would sorely wound the feelings of the kind-hearted natives, and he must permit it. Money is frequently brought to these "hookupus" and thrown into a huge "calabash" placed to receive it, and only after earnest remonstrances were the natives induced to give up any thought of carrying the programme that far.

A gang of men had been sent down to sweep the street and wharf where the gifts were to be piled. From two until five in the afternoon was the time set aside for the bringing of the gifts, and at one o'clock the natives began to assemble to witness the event, all the while chatting gayly or listening to the music of the combined Hawaiian and *Charleston* bands of 60 pieces, stationed on the wharf to enliven the scene with music. From one until five o'clock, a constant stream kept pouring in, a good-natured, happy crowd, rendering the scene one of mirth, pleasure, loyalty and affection. Flowers in bouquets or in wreaths, called "leis," are bestowed in abundance at this ceremony and the scene becomes one of great beauty.

Admiral Brown and staff were on the wharf at the appointed hour to receive these aloha gifts and the scenes following were affecting and amusing in turn. The natives were divided into deputations to avoid too great a rush of gifts, and the first delegation was met by the admiral and staff and by His Excellency J. A. Cummins, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Godfrey Brown, Minister of Finance, and some of the nobles of the legislature, who received this crowd formally.

Everybody then gathered round the admiral and officers, and resolutions by the people were read in English by Mr. Chas. W. Wilcox. Admiral Brown quietly responded, accepting the gifts in the spirit in which they were given, and speaking feelingly about their recent sad bereavement. His remarks were translated into Hawaiian by the Hon. A. Ross, and their effect upon the people was visible.

Then came the presentation of the gifts, and they poured in so rapidly that soon the officers were surrounded by such a wall of caskets, flowers and rarities that it was impossible for a time for the donors to reach the receivers. The *Charleston*'s boats were kept running all the afternoon from wharf to ship, carrying loads of good things. It was the effort of the admiral to greet each one as he came up, but the rush was too great to keep pace with.

The merriment was begun by a comely, buxom native maid, who found the charms of an admiral in uniform irresistible, and throwing her arms round his neck she embraced him warmly. Thus initiated the fun began, and each native woman or maid as she came up would throw a lei round our gallant admiral's neck and claim as a reward a kiss that left no doubt in the minds of those present as to the complete capture of female Hawaii by America. The crowd laughed and cheered heartily at each such demonstration of affection. Envious eyes watched the admiral, for who would not have longed for such an opportunity in such a crowd of dark Southern beauties. From royalty down to the lowliest came these thank-offerings of respect and esteem for America's representatives.

A specimen gift was the following from Her Majesty, Queen Dowager Kapiolani: 1 box eggs, 6 boxes cocoanuts, 6½ dozen fowls, 1 bag fish, 6 bunches bananas, 3 bags potatoes, 3 pigs, 1 sheep and 1 calf. An odd and rare gift was one from Mr. and Mrs. J. Ailani—Talisman of ivory with necklace made from the hair of High Chief Kapasken, father of his late Majesty, Kalskaua, and the present Queen. Hundreds of other rare and beautiful gifts were made, and at the close when all had been transferred to the *Charleston*, the after barbeque was one mass of bananas, cocoanuts, oranges, lemons, vegetables of all kinds, flowers, sugar cane and jellies.

Coops of fowls, turkeys, chickens and ducks were stowed away in every available corner in the after part of the ship, and eggs to the number of 4,000 filled box after box. On the deck forward, until pens were made, scampered seven pigs, three sheep, a calf and two kids, affording amusement for an entire afternoon to the crew. Dressed beef in great quantities was sent on board with ice, and the crew will live on fresh food during the whole passage up.

The true intent and sincerity of this grand demonstration of affection can best be realized by reading this thought from a Honolulu pen:

At no other time perhaps in the recent history of Hawaii has such hearty reception been held; certainly none in all past records can show such a laughable, pleasant, loyal, noble demonstration to any foreigner than ever visited these shores as was given to Admiral Brown yesterday afternoon. Certainly none other has ever deserved the sincere appreciation as that manifested of the unbounded kindness of the Admiral to Hawaiians. The expression of gratitude was as sincere, hearty, and profound as could be given to the most benevolent of friends. When the *Charleston* leaves many will be the deep regrets for the departure, many will be the

well wishes for a successful cruise, and many the desires for a speedy return to Hawaiian waters of the *Charleston* with the gallant officers commanding.

On Wednesday, the morning after the hookupu, preparations were made for going to sea. Sailing orders were issued for 11 o'clock, and a little before 1 the Government tug *Elen*, with members of the Hawaiian Cabinet and the Royal Hawaiian Band on board, steamed round the *Charleston*, the band playing our national airs and Hawaiian tunes. The *Charleston* band took station on the iron deck aft and responded with "Hawaii Pouli," the Hawaiian national hymn, said to have been written by the late King, and other tunes.

Steam tugs, launches, and small shore boats, all laden with either fair America or dark Hawaii, gathered round the *Charleston* to follow her out of the harbor and wave last fond adieus. The largest tug being the only one that could keep alongside the vessel, all the smaller boats towed on behind this tug in a double column, about two hundred yards in length.

On the wharves and on vessels alongside were crowds to wave farewell, and the ship's boats from the U. S. S. *Mohican* were kept busy carrying people from the wharf to the *Mohican* to see the flagship off. Cheer upon cheer went up amid the playing of the bands as the *Charleston* slowly left her moorings. The crowds on shore gradually faded from view, but the tug with the band and long tow of small boats kept up until the fairway buoy was reached. Here the Hawaiian band struck up "Aloha Oe," and every one in the boats rising, a final cheer and waving of adieus sent the *Charleston* proudly on her course to San Francisco.

This participation of the *Charleston* in the recent events in Honolulu has been a conquest of love and esteem more complete than that ever achieved by force of arms. So complete has been this conquest of Hawaii by America that the English have abandoned these islands as a station, and H. B. M.'s *S. Nymph*, now in the Honolulu harbor, is soon to be recalled without relief.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NOTES FROM THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The White Squadron is now at Pensacola and has enjoyed that effusive hospitality for which the South is so noted. The squadron now consists of the *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Yorktown*, and *Dolphin*. The *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, and *Boston* comprise the heavy division, being compelled, owing to the small amount of water on the bar, to remain outside, the *Yorktown* and *Dolphin*, the light division, going into the inner harbor, the Admiral having transferred his flag to the *Dolphin*. The two ships in the inner harbor have been overrun by visitors during their stay, and a few hardy spirits, among them many ladies, have braved the elements and heavy weather and sea and visited the heavy division.

On Thursday, March 5, the squadron left the harbor and carried out a series of those intricate evolutions that it is the purpose of this squadron to carry out and make its officers familiar with.

On Friday the arrival of the *Atlanta* added greatly to the squadron and its officers. The *Atlanta* joined at once the heavy squadron and anchored on the port quarter of the *Boston*, which flew the senior officer's pennant of the heavy division.

On Monday the squadron steamed into the gulf for fleet tactics. A Congressional Committee, consisting of Messrs. Herbert, Wilson, and Breckinridge, were on board the *Chicago* to witness the evolutions. The tactical drill began at 1 p. m., when the *Yorktown* and *Dolphin*, the latter bearing Admiral Walker's flag, came out of the inner harbor and steamed toward the fleet. After transferring the flag to the *Chicago*, Admiral Walker carried out a series of drills, lasting until 5 p. m., when the two vessels of the light division went into the inner harbor.

On Monday night the citizens of Pensacola gave a banquet to the Admiral and officers of the fleet at the *Escambia* Hotel in Pensacola. Sixty covers were laid and the banquet was a grand affair. Toasts and speeches were made, as follows: "Welcome to Pensacola," W. D. Shipley; "The State of Florida, her Welcome to our Guests," Governor Francis P. Fleming; "Our Guests," the Hon. S. R. Mallory; "The Union," the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge; "The Army," the Hon. N. L. Wilson; "The Navy," the Hon. H. H. Herbert; "Maryland," Governor Jackson; "Atlanta," the Hon. J. Millidge.

Gen. J. E. Yonge acted as toastmaster. The toasts were responded to in a happy and eloquent manner. About thirty officers were present. Among them were the Admiral and staff and various officers from the various vessels of the fleet. The menu was a delight to epicures and the cards were handsomely gotten up, having the following inscription: "The City of Pensacola to her Distinguished Guests," and bore on the front an elegant photograph of the *Chicago*.

On Tuesday a delegation from the city of Atlanta, Ga., came down to bring and present a testimonial to the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, and that city's regard for the ship that the Government had so honored by naming after their fair city. The committee consisted of Col. McBride, Editor Howell, of the *Constitution*, and Hon. J. W. Peters. The committee was accompanied by a bevy of beautiful ladies, among them Miss McBride, Miss Peters and Miss Howell. Lieuts. Martin and Howell, of the 4th Art., were also of the party.

The party was conveyed to the heavy division by the despatch boat *Dolphin*, and about 11:30 a. m. were transferred to the *Atlanta* by the boats of that vessel.

The delegation was received by the officers of the *Atlanta*, resplendent in their gilded uniforms, and was shown over the vessel they had honored by their visit. After the inspection of the vessel all hands were called to assemble on the quarter deck to witness the presentation of the "silver set." Mr. Peters introduced the city's delegation in a short and happy speech, and was followed by Messrs. Howell and McBride, who told of the city's interest in the *Atlanta* in a few well-chosen words.

Capt. Philip, of the *Atlanta*, then replied, accepting their gift in the name of the Government and the officers of the *Atlanta*, in a short but spirited speech, and ended by inviting the delegation to a delicate repast spread in the wardroom, and junior

officers' quarters. After partaking of the lunch, rendered modest, owing to the *Atlanta*'s having been at sea for over a week, and out of communication with land for a week more, the party adjourned to the quarter deck where the 8-in. gun had been prepared to display a modern piece of ordnance to the visitors. Miss Peters, of Atlanta, courageously pulled the lock string that liberated 125 lbs. of American powder and sent a 250 lb. projectile spinning almost out of sight of those on board. The testimonial sent by the citizens of Atlanta consists of nine pieces of solid silver—a punch bowl and ladle, a complete tea set, and a complete coffee set. After the presentation large crowds of visitors from Pensacola visited the ship and viewed the ship and its lately acquired treasure. The *Atlanta* delegation left at 5 p. m. for Pensacola on the *Dolphin*, after visiting the *Chicago*. The fleet leaves Wednesday morning for Port Tampa, where the usual drills of the squadron will be carried out for the next two weeks.

U. S. N.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The first 12-inch all steel gun, built by the Army Ordnance Department, is receiving its finishing touches at the Watervliet Arsenal, and is promised for trial within the next 60 days.

The .330 in. calibre, Mannlicher rifle, which is a repeater pure and simple and not designed to be used as a single loader, is meeting with much favor abroad. It has been adopted by the Austrian Government, the magazine principle by the German Government, and the French, it is reported, are adopting a similar system for their cavalry.

In a lecture on "The Development of Field Artillery Material" before the Royal United Service Institution, Lieut.-Col. Walford, R. A., gave the following as the chief heads under which he anticipated further progress was about to take place, viz.: Universal use of smokeless powder, use of high explosives for shells, increase of the length and therefore the capacity of the shells, employment of field howitzers or mortars, increase of the muzzle velocity of guns, increase of the amount of ammunition carried.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has met with several mishaps in the experiments so auspiciously begun at Sandy Hook with the new 10-inch gun in the early part of the winter. Just as the trials were progressing favorably the carriage broke down. After considerable difficulty with the contractor the repairs were finally made and the carriage reshipped to the Proving Ground. But, alas! it has not yet arrived. While being transferred from the vessel at New York it fell overboard. Workmen are now engaged in its recovery.

The Admiralty reports that in order to test the accuracy of the statement so frequently made that the heavy breechloading guns can be fired only once in a quarter of an hour, four rounds were fired from one of the 67 ton guns in the *Trafalgar*'s turret as rapidly as possible during the gunnery trials of that ship. The time occupied was 9½ minutes; this rapidity would be exceeded in a ship which had been a short time in commission, when the gun's crew would have gained more experience and had become accustomed to work together. Eight rounds could have been fired in the same time had both guns been worked together.

REUNION OF WEST POINT GRADUATES.

On Monday evening, March 16, that day being the 89th anniversary of the founding of the Military Academy, the West Point graduates in Chicago and vicinity had their third annual reunion dinner at the Auditorium Hotel, covers for 24 being laid. The Hon. P. T. Turnley, Mayor of Highland Park, Class of 1846, being the oldest graduate present, gracefully presided and delivered a short address full of patriotic fervor and love of Alma Mater, which called forth frequent applause. He called attention to the fact that America and England, as "the most enlightened, progressive, and humane political organizations extant," have taken the lead "in devising other methods than the barbarism of wars to settle disputes." Referring to the recent submission of the question of the Alaska Seal Fisheries to our Supreme Court, he said: "Who dare deny in the face of such procedure that England and the United States will, in the near future, by God's will, establish a code among nations which shall so reduce the *excuses* for war, as to lead to a general disarming among the less civilized kings and emperors, and to the growth of that spirit of peace which can alone subdue barbarism?" Concluding, he said: "It is no disparagement to the high and just claims of citizen soldiers and officers, nor is it claiming more than is due to our National Academy, to say that for the practical application of methods, no less moral than physical, in the conduct of war, our nation (and civilization) are largely indebted to the class of military men who received their training on the spot where Arnold fell from grace; and afterwards made the centre of true education; the Mecca of the faithful soldier; the intelligent citizen; the true patriot."

Last year Gen. Crook presided and was in a most happy frame of mind, and full of fun and anecdote. His sudden death occurred a few days later. His classmate and friend, Gen. Milo S. Hassall (1852) was then present and sat by his side, and was also present at the reunion last Monday. Last year a new rule was adopted to allow ladies to be present, and this year the following graduates were accompanied by their wives: Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith (1855), Gen. M. S. Hassall (1852), Gen. M. R. Morgan (1854), W. P. Butler (1866), C. A. H. McCauley (1870), Williston Fish (1881), H. T. Reed (1873), and E. C. Young (1887). Those unaccompanied by ladies were: Gen. Thos. Wilson (1853), Col. J. H. Kellogg (1860), Lieut. A. M. Miller (1865), Lieut. O. L. Hammond (1876), and others.

The following telegram was sent to Col. John M. Wilson, West Point, N. Y.: "Graduates assembled at Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, at annual banquet on 89th anniversary of founding of Military Academy, send greeting to superintendent and others of the Academy.—WILLIAM SOOY SMITH, CHARLES A. H. McCUALEY, HUGH T. REED, Committee."

**STEAM-HEATING SYSTEM INTRODUCED AT
FORT SHERIDAN.**

The following cuts illustrate the steam-heating system adopted for our new Army stations, showing the floor plans of a captain's quarters, the boiler in the basement and the radiators in the different rooms. Thus far nine captains' quarters at Fort Sheridan have been furnished with Gorton-Lidgerwood No. 4 boilers, and 16 lieutenants' quarters with the same boilers of No. 3 size.

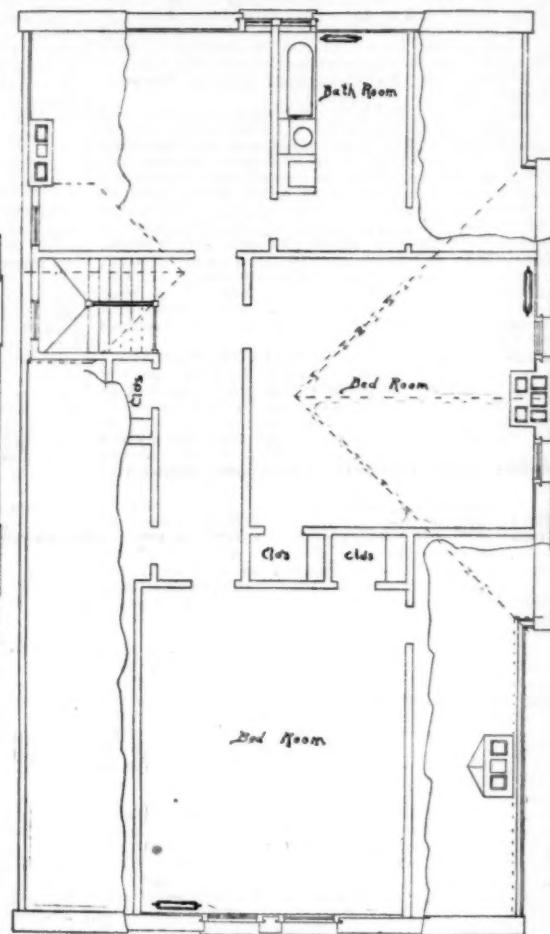
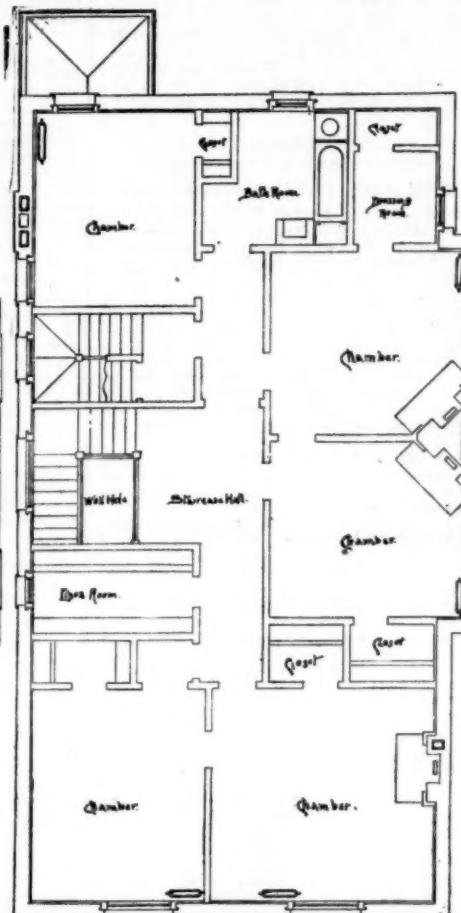
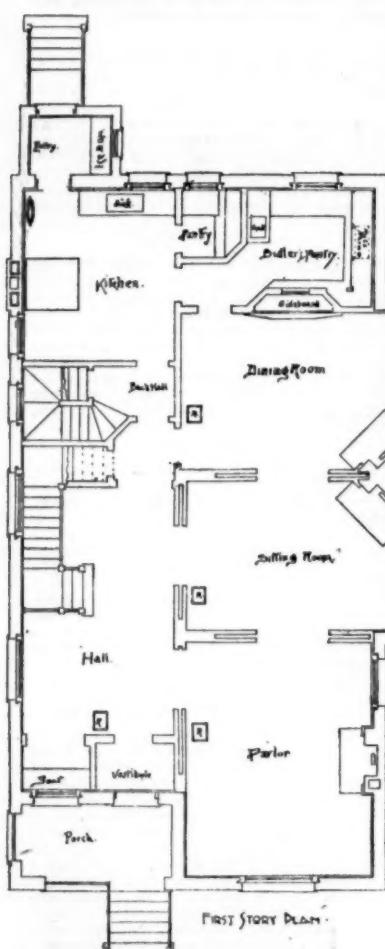
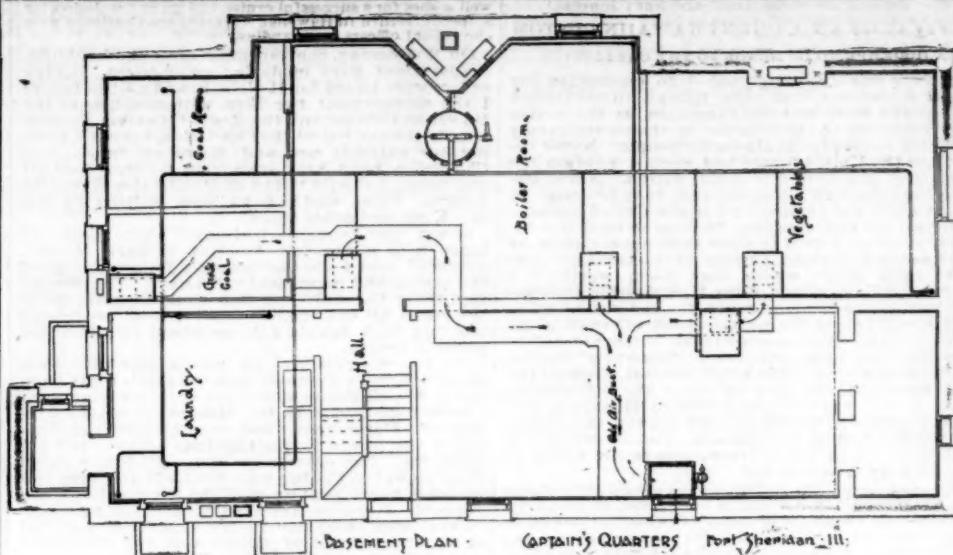
SPECIFICATION.

Specification for heating one set of captain's quarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill., by a Superior Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, arranged to operate at a steam pressure of from 1 to 5 pounds to the square inch.

Boiler.—Furnish and erect on foundation provided by the contractor one No. 4 Gorton Patent Side Feed House Heating Boiler of the latest improved design, said boiler to be built of mild homogeneous steel of 55,000 pound tensile strength, the shell to be $\frac{1}{4}$ " and the heads $5\frac{1}{16}$ " thick, and to be tested at 100 pounds per square inch hydrostatic pressure before leaving the shop.

Fixtures.—Furnish and attach to said boiler one automatic water-feed, one automatic damper regulator, one 2" Pop safety-valve set to carry 15 lbs. pressure, one $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 12" finished glass water gauge, three Jenkins gauge cocks, with copper barrels and drip to ash pit, one 1" check valve, one $\frac{1}{4}$ " blow-off valve with connection to sewer, and all valves, pipes and fittings necessary to render their connection to the boiler complete.

Fire Tools.—Furnish and deliver one set of fire tools, consisting of the following, viz.: One fine brush, one slicing bar, one hoe and one poker.



Smoke Pipe.—Connect the boiler to the chimney by means of a smoke pipe made of No. 14 galvanized iron of suitable dimensions, and in said smoke pipe place a shut-off damper with lever handle.

System of Piping.—This system of piping to combine both the single and double pipe. The single pipe system for the direct radiators and the double pipe for the indirect radiators, and all pipes erected to be of ample size to insure the active delivery of dry steam to the radiators, and the easy flow of the waters of condensation back to the boiler.

Steam and Return Pipes.—This system of steam heating contemplates the running of main steam pipe from the boiler suspended by adjustable hangers from the ceiling of the cellar placed about 8' apart, and extending upwards therefrom the requisite number of vertical riser pipes to supply the direct radiating surface throughout the building with steam, also to provide the necessary vertical drip pipes from "riser" pipes, connected into a main return pipe, and discharge into the boiler.

Main steam supply from the boiler to be $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", and gradually reduced to $3'$, $2\frac{1}{4}'$, $2'$ and $1\frac{1}{4}'$. Main return pipe from boiler to be $2\frac{1}{2}'$, and gradually reduced to $2'$, $1\frac{1}{4}'$, $1\frac{1}{4}'$ and $1'$.

Steam and return connections to the indirect radiators to be as follows, viz.: 48 sq. ft. and under to have 1" supply and $3\frac{1}{4}'$ return. 49 to 72 sq. ft. to have $1\frac{1}{4}'$ feed and 1" return. 73 to 120 sq. ft. to have $1\frac{1}{4}'$ feed and 1" return.

Supply connections to the direct radiators to be as follows, viz.: 30 sq. ft. and under, 1" supply. 31 to 60 sq. ft., $1\frac{1}{4}'$ supply. 60 to 80 sq. ft., $1\frac{1}{4}'$ supply. 80 to 100 sq. ft., 2" supply.

Radiation.—The heating of the several apartments will be accomplished by means of both direct and indirect radiators, and of the kinds as specified, and each radiator will be properly connected to the main lines or lateral branches with suitable-sized pipe. All direct radiators to be of the cast iron ornamental loop pattern, or wrought iron return bend radiators as may be selected by the officer in charge, all to be of standard height (36").

All indirect stacks to be the Excelsior cast-iron radiator, put together with screw joints, and firmly suspended from ceiling of basement on heavy wrought-iron hangers, and to be enclosed in casings made of kiln dried, matched and beaded pine ceiling 4" wide, to be put together in sections with screws lined with IX bright tin.

Cold Air Ducts.—Furnish and erect cold air ducts from the outside to the indirect stacks of ample size, and of the same materials as casings, the tin lining to be omitted. The

whole of carpenter work to be done in a neat and workman like manner to the satisfaction of officer in charge.

Cold Air Regulation.—Build damper in cold air duct, and to it attach an automatic cold air regulator for controlling the supply of cold air to the indirect stacks; also place wire netting at mouth of cold air duct to prevent leaves, vermin, etc., getting into the duct.

Radiators.—The following is a list of the rooms to be heated, with the kind and amount of radiation for each room, viz.:

BASMENT.

Laundry.—In the laundry place one wall coil containing 20 sq. ft. of surface.

FIRST FLOOR.

Hall, one indirect radiator containing 120 sq. ft.; size of register to be $15'' \times 25''$. Parlor, one indirect radiator containing 84 sq. ft.; size of register $14'' \times 18''$. Sitting room, one indirect radiator containing 60 sq. ft.; size of register $12'' \times 15''$. Dining room, one indirect radiator containing 60 sq. ft.; size of register $12'' \times 15''$. Kitchen, one direct radiator containing 24 sq. ft. of radiating surface. Butler's pantry, containing about 75 linear ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe, the closet to be lined with tin, the plate warmer provided with wire sheaves and top or side of closet provided with black painted register.

SECOND FLOOR.

Chamber over the entrance, one direct radiator containing 40 sq. ft. of surface. Chamber over parlor, one direct radiator containing 52 sq. ft. of radiating surface. Chamber over sitting room, one direct radiator containing 40 sq. ft. of radiating surface. Chamber over dining room, one radiator containing 40 sq. ft. of radiating surface. Chamber over kitchen, one radiator containing 37 sq. ft. of radiating surface. Bath room, one indirect radiator containing 24 sq. ft.; size of register to be $8'' \times 12''$.

THIRD FLOOR.

Front bedroom, one direct radiator containing 52 sq. ft. of radiating surface. Middle room, one direct radiator containing 44 sq. ft. of radiating surface. Bath room, one radiator containing 20 sq. ft. of radiating surface.

Registers.—All the registers specified above to be of the Tuttle and Bailey Mfg. Co.'s best make and black japanned.

Ventilating Flue.—Furnish and erect in partition running up from bath room on second floor a $4'' \times 25''$ IX bright tin ventilating flue, extending to a point above the roof, and on

top of same place an 8" Globe ventilator. In bath room place two 8×8 B. J. registers, one at floor and one at ceiling, properly connected with flue, and provided with cord and tassel to operate same.

Painting and Bronzing.—All direct radiators to be neatly finished in maroon, black Japan, or gold bronze as directed by the officer in charge. All exposed pipes, castings, etc., in the basement to be neatly painted with best asphaltum varnish; all pipe work above the basement to be painted to match radiators.

Radiator Valves.—Each direct and indirect radiator to be properly connected to its valves of the best steam metal, extra heavy with Jenkins disc. Those on the direct radiators to be heavily nickelled and to have wood wheel handles. The connections to all radiators to be made in such a manner that any one radiator may be disconnected and removed without interfering with the balance of the apparatus.

Air Valve.—Each direct radiator to have properly connected to it a nickel plated wood wheel air valve, the indirect radiators to have an automatic air valve of approved make.

Quality of Materials.—All materials used in the construction of this apparatus to be the best of their respective kinds; all fittings to be heavily beaded, and made of the best gray iron with clean cut threads. Where pipes pass through floors, ceilings with partitions, they are to be encased in iron or tin tubes, plates, etc., as the case may require.

Joints.—All screw joints to be made with taper threads, iron to iron and perfectly tight without the use of red lead or cement of any kind, all flange joints to be made with Jenkins packing.

Carpenter Work.—Contractor to do all cutting and replacing of wood work, and any damage done to building by him during progress of the work, must be made good at his expense. The building contractor will provide suitable opening in the floor for registers and slot in wall for tin ventilating flue.

Workmanship.—All work to be done in a neat, substantial and workmanlike manner, and the apparatus when completed to be thoroughly tested and left in good working order.

Guarantee.—The contractor to guarantee that the apparatus when completed in accordance with this specification, will be of ample capacity to evenly maintain a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit in the rooms named, when the outside temperature is 10° below zero, and that the apparatus throughout will have a free and rapid circulation, and be entirely free from all hammering or cracking noises when in operation.

GENERAL CROOK'S CHARACTERISTICS.

(Captain Bourke, in the March Century.)

At the date of which I am now writing Gen. Crook was an ideal soldier in every sense. He stood about six feet in his stockings, was straight as an arrow, broad-shouldered, lithe, sinewy as a cat, and able to bear any amount of any kind of fatigue. It mattered not under what guise vicissitude and privation came, they never seemed to affect him. Hunger and thirst, rain or sunshine, snow and cold, the climbing up or down of rugged, slippery mountains, or the monotonous march, day after day, along deserts bristling with spines of the cactus, Spanish bayonet, mescal, and palo verde—his placid equanimity was never disturbed in the slightest degree. He was at that period of his life fond of taking his rifle and wandering off on his trusty mule alone in the mountains. At sunset he would picket his animal to a mesquit bush near grass, make a little fire, cook some of the game he had killed, erect a small "wind-break" of brush and flat stones such as the Indians make, cut an armful of twigs for a bed, wrap himself up in his blanket, and sleep till the first peep of dawn.

"You ask me to tell you about Indians," said an old Apache chief whom I was boring about some ethnological matter—"go to the Nantan [the Chief—Crook's name abbreviated]; he'll tell you. He's more of an Indian than I am."

But Crook did not go on "tizwin" sprees like the Apaches; he never touched stimulants in any form unless it might be something prescribed by a physician; he never drank coffee, and rarely tasted tea. Milk was his favorite beverage when he could get it, and pure water when he could not.

His personal appearance was impressive, but without the slightest suggestion of the pompous and overdressed military man; he was plain as an old stick, and looked more like an honest country squire than the commander of a warlike expedition. He had blue-gray eyes, quick and penetrating in glance, a finely chiseled Roman nose, a firm and yet kindly mouth, a well arched head, a good brow, and a general expression of indomitable resolution, honest purpose, sagacity, and good intentions. He had an aversion to wearing uniform and to the glitter and filigree of the military profession. He was essentially a man of action and spoke but little, and to the point, but was fond of listening to the conversation of others. He was at all times access-

ible to the humblest soldier or the poorest "prospector" without ever losing a certain dignity which repelled familiarity, but had no semblance of haughtiness. He never used profanity and indulged in no equivocal language.

Probably no other officer of equal rank in our Army issued fewer orders or letters of instructions. "Example is always the best general order," he said to me once when we were seated side by side on a fallen log in the lower Powder Valley, Montana, in a most exasperating drizzle of rain in the summer of 1876. It certainly was true of campaigning in Arizona, and no officer or soldier hesitated to endure any hardship when he saw the commanding general at the head of the column, eating the same rations as himself, and not carrying enough extra clothing to wad a shot-gun. There is one character in American history whom Crook, saving his better education and broader experience, very strongly resembled—and that is Daniel Boone.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FOOTBALL AT HONOLULU.

The day before leaving Honolulu the Charleston football team played another game in Honolulu, adding another to its brilliant run of victories. Ever since the Charleston left Honolulu last November four picked teams have been playing football in that city, hoping to wipe out the memory of their former disastrous encounters with the Navy team. Nothing daunted by the news of the Charleston's great victory over the best team on the Pacific Coast in San Francisco, they hoped by assiduous and continual practice to win.

So no sooner had the Charleston arrived on its sad mission to Hawaii than out there came a challenge to play a game of football after the funeral. For two months they had played and studied the game, and had made wonderful progress in their knowledge of it. This on their part was quite in contrast with the apathy and inability to practice of the Charleston team, who hoped that their prestige as champions would carry them through. It was either that or something else that did see them safely through, for this was the fourth time that victory had adorned the unsullied escutcheon of the Charleston team. It was a bloody and hard fought contest, and Naval Cadet Cole, of the Admiral's staff, carries the only decoration that he could get

in Hawaii, the only one that he could take to the States with him without a special act of Congress—an eve in mourning.

Friendliness and good-will characterized the game, although it was earnestly contested, and it ended with a score of 8 to 0 in favor of the Charleston team.

Gartley gets the credit of the touchdown, which he made after a brilliant rush. Catlin kicked the goal, and Hughes, of the Honolulu, gave the Charleston team a safety. This will probably end the season's playings, for detachments that will follow the arrival of the Charleston at Mare Island Navy-yard will cause a disbanding of the team. In four games and four victories the total score is 64 points won and 6 lost.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Russian-Siberian Pacific Railroad, which is to be completed within six years, will bring Japan within a month's overland journey from St. Petersburg and produce a revolution of a stupendous character.

The two Japanese vessels, *Hiyet* and *Kongo*, stopped in the Pirus en route home and were received with the greatest cordiality by the Greeks, the King and royal family visiting them with others.

The French project for a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth seems to be only less hopeless than the Panama canal.

SIR E. J. REED denies that the British War Office opposes his scheme of a tubular bridge across the Straits of Dover. As it could be destroyed if required, with torpedoes or mines by the fleet, he thinks it offers less opportunity for invasion.

OVER \$45,000,000 has been spent on the Manchester Ship Canal and \$19,500,000 is required to complete it.

The law on the merchant marine in France, whereby shipbuilders were paid a subsidy for vessels built, and owners a mileage allowance for French-owned ships, lapsed some time ago, but has been renewed for another year.

The much-debated question of ship railways versus ship canals will soon receive a practical answer by the opening of the Nova Scotia undertaking.

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BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The British Navy estimates for 1890-91 amount to £13,780,000, including £2,077,600 for material, £1,300,400 for contract work, and £1,595,810 for armaments. All the vessels commenced in the royal dockyards before the year 1889-90 will be completed next year, with the exception of the *Blake*, which will follow in 1891-92. 28 of the 38 ships of all classes building, or to be built, in the dockyards under the Naval Defence Act of 1889, by March 31, 1894, are in hand and progressing rapidly. Five second-class cruisers of the *Apollo* class will be commenced in 1891-92 and five torpedo gunboats in 1892-93. The *Royal Sovereign*, the first of the four first-class battleships, has just been launched; the second, the *Pembroke*, is to follow in May, and the third, the *Hood*, shortly. The two second-class battleships have just been commenced. The first of the four first-class cruisers, the *Edgar*, was launched in November last; the second, the *Royal Arthur*, Feb. 26, and the third, the *Hawke*, is nearly ready. One of the second-class cruisers was launched last August, and the second Feb. 10. Three of the second-class cruisers of the *Pandora* class are already afloat. Two of the torpedo gunboats, the *Gossamer* and *Gleaner*, have been launched, and are nearly complete.

DAVIDSON STEAM PUMPS FOR WAR SHIPS.

In the trials of the U. S. cruisers *Bennington* and *Concord*, recently made, the daily press spoke in the highest terms of the machinery aboard these vessels, and especially of the good work done by the Davidson air, circulating and feed pumps. We find this in the N. Y. Times regarding the *Bennington's* pumps that "the air and circulating pumps and the feed pumps, of Davidson design, did all that could be desired of them, etc." Of the pumps and machinery generally aboard the *Concord* the same paper says: "The Davidson air and circulating pumps gave most excellent results. The *Concord's* pumps are thought to be of the best design ever put aboard a war ship. At no time in the trial was there any mishap. The boilers, blowers, auxiliary engines and main engines worked as only perfect machinery can work. Not a drop of water was run in any of the bearings, nor was there observed heating of any part of the machinery." The style of vertical, single acting, combined air and circulating pump used on these vessels was designed in 1879 by M. T. Davidson, the well-known steam pump manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is also the sole manufacturer.

PERFECTION OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

The inauguration, by the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia and Reading and Jersey Central Railways of the famous "Royal Blue Line" between New York and Washington via Philadelphia and Baltimore, was an event of the greatest importance to travellers, and it is very gratifying to chronicle the great success and popularity it has attained. It deserves it fully for it is emphatically the best line ever run between the two cities. We say the best from personal experience, for we have travelled over it and its competing lines, and when we say that over the "B. & O." route the highest realization and perfection of railway travel is attained, we are but giving

it just praise. Its trains are the safest, finest and fastest in America and are "run on time." A vestibuled limited express, equipped so completely and luxuriously as to leave nothing to be desired, is run between New York and Washington in each direction in exactly five hours, which is not only the fastest time ever made between the two cities but is the fastest train in America, and the splendid road bed of the route permits the speed with perfect safety. One can realize what a fast train this is when it is considered that the distance from Jersey City to Washington is almost exactly the same distance as from Boston to New York, whereas six hours is the fastest time ever made between the latter cities. The Royal Blue Line's train from Jersey City to Washington performs the journey in four hours and forty-eight minutes. Notwithstanding the superior equipment and train service of this line, no extra fares are charged on any of its trains. Palatial day coaches accompany all its trains, open to the public at the regular fare, and only the usual charges are made for accommodations in sleeping and parlor cars.

There are six "Royal Blue Line" trains each way, daily, between New York and Washington. All of them are composed exclusively of vestibuled cars, protected by Pullman's anti-telescoping device, heated by steam and lighted by the Pintsch gas system.

We heartily recommend this route to all our readers and advise them to take it and none other, for it is not only the best as regards speed, luxury and equipment, but it exacts no extra charge on any of its trains.—*Christian Leader*.

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BIRTHS.

ELLICOTT.—At Washington, D. C., March 11, to the wife of Ensign John M. Ellicott, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

STEVENS.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 12, 1891, to the wife of Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cavalry, a boy.

MARRIED.

RIKER-LOW.—At New York City, March 9, Mr. ELLWOOD SANDFORD RIKER to JENNIE DEMAREST, daughter of Philip B. Low, formerly of the Navy.

DIED.

CALHOUN.—After a long sickness, of Bright's disease, at New Market, New Jersey, March 18, GEORGE W. CALHOUN, aged 70 years, father of Lieut. G. A. Calhoun, U. S. Navy.

(From the Springfield, Ill., Monitor.)

CASEY.—At the Revere house in this city, Sunday, March 1, at 8:45 o'clock A. M., THOMAS S. CASEY, aged 59 years. The death of Col. Casey is the result of an acute and violent attack of pneumonia and came very unexpectedly. A

few days ago he was in his usual health and when he was first attacked with a severe cold, no serious result was feared. The news of his death was received with sincere sorrow by his many friends in this city and throughout the State. The name which he bore was one which is honorably identified with the grand history of this his native State and his record as a citizen, soldier, attorney, and jurist, is one that may be read with pride by his fellow citizens. In his social relations he was peculiarly genial and companionable. In the field he won honorable distinction for the gallantry with which he defended his country's flag. As an attorney he stood in the front rank of his profession, and as a judge upon the bench his rulings were marked by ability and equity. To his bereaved family their friends in Springfield tender sincere sympathy and join them in their tears of grief which are dropped upon his bier.

Thomas S. Casey was born April 6, 1832, in Jefferson county, this State, and was a son of the late Gov. Zadoc Casey, a distinguished citizen of Illinois and for ten years a member of Congress. His mother was a native of Kentucky. He was educated at the McKendree college at Lebanon, Ill., and after completing the allotted course of studies, studied law under Hugh B. Montgomery, for three years and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected State Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District of Illinois in 1860. He entered the Army as colonel of the 110th Illinois volunteer infantry in 1862 and served with credit for eleven months, participating with his regiment in the battle of Stone River and other engagements. At the former battle he was very badly wounded and was reported dead. On his return from the field he again filled the position of State Attorney until 1868. In 1870 he was elected to the Lower House of the Illinois General Assembly and while a member of that body made a powerful speech in favor of free trade, which is noted for the fact that that was the first speech in favor of free trade ever made in the House. In 1872 he was sent to the State Senate. He was always an "Ironside Democrat" in politics. In 1881 he married Miss Matilda S. Moran of this city. He was a circuit and appellate judge from 1879 until 1885, when he moved to this city and formed a partnership with Attorney-General McCarty, which lasted until the latter went West. He then was associated with Hon. George W. Murray until the latter was elected county judge. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss, Mrs. Carrie Casey Nugent, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Louise Casey Baker, wife of Lieut. D. J. Baker, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., of Fort Yates, N. D. He also has two brothers and one sister, Dr. N. R. Casey, of Mound City; Dr. J. R. Casey, of Joliet, and Mrs. L. F. Casey, of Centralia.

CHICKERING.—At Washington, D. C., March 8, JOHN W. CHICKERING, formerly Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry.

COFFEE.—At San Francisco, March 11, Colonel ANDREW J. COFFEE, formerly Major and Paymaster U. S. Army.

DUSENBURY.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, February 28, CHARLES K. DUSENBURY, father of the wife of Pay Director H. M. Dennison, U. S. Navy.

GRACE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, Captain JOHN R. GRACE, formerly Acting Master, U. S. Navy.

HAY.—At Easton, Pa., March 7, DOROTHY DICKINSON RUGER HAY, grand-daughter of General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army.

MASON.—At Vancouver Barracks, Washington, March 9 Captain STANTON A. MASON, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

MORGAN.—At Philadelphia, March 12, Mrs. HANNAH C. PAUL, mother of Lieut. A. G. Paul, U. S. Navy.

RANKIN.—At New York City, March 16, ERNESTINE CAZIMAJOU, wife of Colonel W. G. Rankin, formerly of the U. S. Army.

RODNEY.—At Cincinnati, O., Mrs. LYDIA RODNEY, mother of Paymaster R. B. Rodney, U. S. Navy.

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PROPOSALS FOR Fresh Beef and Fresh Vegetables.—Headquarters Department

of the East, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Governor's Island, N. Y., February 14th, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Eastern time, Wednesday, March 16th, 1891, and then opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering the fresh beef and fresh vegetables required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Wadsworth and Wood, N. Y., for issue to troops theretofore during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1891. Sealed proposals, subject to the same conditions, will also be received until the date and hour above specified, at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence of each of these posts for the fresh beef and fresh vegetables for that particular post only, to be opened by the A. C. S. at the time above specified. Proposals for beef and vegetables must be separate, and they also must be separate for each post named. Proposals for beef must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, the guarantee to justify in the following sums, viz.: for Fort Columbus, \$2,500; for Fort Hamilton, \$2,500; for Fort Schuyler, \$1,000; for Fort Wadsworth, \$1,500; for Fort Wood, \$300. The vegetables to be in good wholesome condition, and to be delivered at the respective posts in such quantities and at such times as may be required. Samples of vegetables must be furnished. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelope marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables." Those to be received and opened at this office, to be addressed to the undersigned; those to be received and opened at the office of an A. C. S., to be addressed to the A. C. S. of that post. Full information may be obtained by application to this office or at the office of the A. C. S. of the posts above named. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duties thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Any contract made under this advertisement shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose. M. P. SMALL, Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—Engineer
Office, U. S. Army, Newport, R. I., March
5, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for
dredging at Taunton River, Mass.; Pawtucket
and Providence Rivers, R. I., and Green
Jacket Shoal, Providence Harbor, R. I., will
be received at this office until 12 o'clock,
noon, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March,
1891, and then opened. The attention of bidders
is invited to the Acts of Congress ap-
proved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887
Vol. XXXIII, page 32, and Vol. XXXIV, page
41. Statutes at Large. The United States
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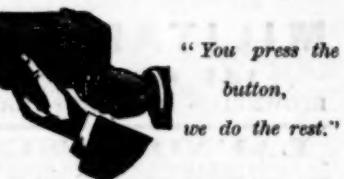
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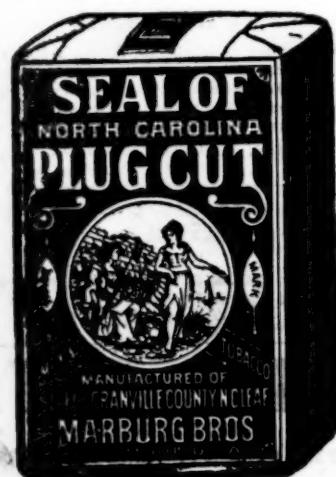
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